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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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DOWN THE LINE

S. L. P. SHOT LEVELS 'EM ALL TO GROUND.

Scoury Leadership of the S. P. Exposed—Settlement Houses Liked by Titled Woman Labor-Exploiter—Missionary, the Flag, and Trade—Strenuous Programme of Delegates at Convention of Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators.

The Mother Goose rhymes, that furnish the quotation for to-day's issue, justify the suspicion that these hitherto supposed innocent-looking nursery jingles were gotten up with deep political intent, by some far-smelling prophetic soul. How else explain the mystery of the rhymes of to-day's quotation being so complete, so startling an all around fit? They do not merely illumine the policy and plight of the S. P.; what is most remarkable is their simultaneous incarnating of the said policy and plight in the policy and plight of A. M. Simons, Editor, now of Walling letter celebrity, and doing so with his very name. The "Simple Simon" Mother Goose rhymes suggest the idea that the whole Mother Goose set is a sort of inspired crypt, a sort of Sibylline Books that prophetically unfold the future.

Our British friends have frequently expressed themselves shocked at the severity of American language in political polemics. It would seem, however, that our mid-landed British friends are fast acquiring American bad manners. Before the Budget was thrown out, one Lord called another a "liar"; and now, after the Budget has been thrown out by the Lords, "Reynolds's Newspaper" of last November 28 speaks of the action of the Lords as "tomfoolery" fit only to delude "the bunkins"; refers to the Lords themselves irreverently as a "high-handed band of crowned humbugs"; calls them a "hereditary quackery"; speaks of their posture as that of a body that stands "in burglarious fashion" on the industrial highway; and singles out Lord Lansdowne as "a political gambler." All of which is very true, but very strong—and, in genuine American S. L. P. style, none too strong, being true. At any rate pretty good for a beginning.

"Great is America!" exclaimed Baron Tilo von Willmowski who is touring the country with the Baroness, his wife, who was a Miss Krupp, the daughter of the cannon-maker of Germany, whose nasty-looked life the German Socialists exposed. And "Great!" echoed the Baroness as she saw the Chicago Hull House where narcotics are dealt out to keep the workers in subjection, so different from the way things are in Germany, where, despite the Kaiser's intervention in behalf of her disreputable father, the workingmen increased their vote so tremendously that, if our memory serves us right, the Socialist candidate was elected in the Krupp district, and the Krupp candidate defeated. No wonder that, as the Baron and Baroness, thought of the contrast their admiration of America knew no bounds.

The "Contrast, yet Parallel," published in this issue is a documentary and specific all-around vindication of the S. L. P. It vindicates the S. L. P. posture towards the structure of the S. P. as so fundamentally defective that, whatever success the S. P. might seem to meet for a time, the crazy thing was bound speedily to break down utterly. It vindicates the S. L. P. posture towards the collective morale of the S. P. leadership as so utterly scabby that, knowing the jig was up at home, it sought a prolongation of seeming existence by an attempt to pile one more deception upon our European comrades concerning itself and concerning the S. L. P.

It vindicates the disciplinary system of the S. L. P., which makes impossible the extended continuation in its ranks of such reptilian characters as the Simons letter proves himself and his associates to be.

If "trade follows the flag," surely the flag follows the missionary. Here is Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions holding, at the annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union in this city, language that means nothing if it does not mean to

egg the United States into a war with the South American States, in the interest of course of trade. Accordingly, the neat four-horse tandem is revealed of, the flag following the missionary, trade following the flag, and the bayonet following trade. Missionary at one end, bayonet at the other.

Score one for Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. Upon her arrival in London the noted suffragist contrasted the conduct of the United States in the case of the two American adventurers who joined riots in Nicaragua, and in the case of the American Suffragette Alice Paul, now in a British prison for a trifling offence, it offend the did law by throwing through a window of the Guildhall a stone wrapped in a suffrage message. The contrast is, indeed, striking. In the one case war is threatened; in the latter case smiles are exchanged.—Why?

The S. P. "Call" of the 5th of this month saw-haws at the British Labor party on the ground of the rumors that come over the cable to the effect that the Labor party is likely to fuse with the Liberals in the electoral conflict which the feudal House of Lords has precipitated over the land; and "The Call" holds up such conduct as a horrible example and a warning against Labor parties in general, in this country in particular. People in glass-houses should not throw stones. If the fusing of the British Laborites with the Liberals, in an issue such as that now presented in Great Britain, is an argument against Labor parties, then, the repeated fusings by the S. P. with both Democrats and Republicans, sometimes with both "simultaneous and at once," as was done this very year in St. Louis with the approval of the very "Call," and then, not for a great issue, but for petty politician jobs, would be proof positive that a Socialist party is no better, and a deal worse. Or was the stone fired at Labor parties from the S. P. "Call" glass-house the consequence of the paper's recently revealed affinity for the Spokane anti-politics, I-am-a-bum Anarchists?

The programme of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, now in national convention assembled at Cincinnati, is a thing of beauty. Here it is:

"Monday—Registering and distributing of souvenirs.

"Tuesday evening—Sight seeing about city.

"Wednesday evening—Banquet and entertainment at Central Turner Hall.

"Thursday evening—Smoker by Painters' Local 50.

"Friday—Sightseeing.

"Saturday afternoon—A trip to Weidemann's brewery and the Art Museum.

"Sunday—Zoological Gardens."

Now, don't make fun of this or you are a "Union-Wrecker" and "scab."

Though he be an enemy, if he perform a manly deed, credit is due him and honor will applaud the deed. The Roman Catholic political organization of Italy is such an enemy, has performed such a deed, and is hereby applauded. Differently from its fraternity in America, who, though up to the eyebrows in politics, pursue terrestrial, material and political aims ambushed behind religion, the Italian wing of the Roman Catholic political organization, European dispatches announce, has decided to organize a parliamentary party. That's right! Honorable men fight in the open. Only the dishonorable fight in ambush.

How radical these pickers of the pockets of the workers can be towards the pickers of their own pockets! Here is the Republican insurgent Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey declaring he does not believe "the American people are going to permit Mr. Aldrich to pick their pockets through the ledger-main of words," and adding that "a thunderbolt of righteous indignation and punitive wrath will strike, paralyze and shatter" the pickpockets. If the working people whom Congressman Fowler's class of under-capitalists pickpockets were to use half as strong language towards the Fowlers, then would Congressman Fowler call them "vile Socialist incendiaries." When, however, the language is used by the Fowler class of capitalists, whom the Aldrich-Cannon upper combination of capitalists pickpockets, then such language is "eminently patriotic."

So long as the national owners of the Socialist party admitted to their crib the Seattle crew of which Mr. Hermon F. Tilt is the head—the head? can a Titus be called a head? Yes. The tapeworm

THE 'FRISCO S. P., FOR INSTANCE

Across the face of the San Francisco official election returns, just received at this office, a certain set of facts is luminously written:

First—Although the capitalist forces are still powerful enough to draw unto themselves an absolute majority of all the suffrages, yet are their rancorously conflicting interests such that they split into two hostile bodies, neither polling the necessary vote for election.—The total poll for Mayor was 64,233, of which one of the bourgeois candidates received 13,766, and the other 19,594.

Second—Although the Trades Union forces must have suffered serious defections, yet did they prove cohesive enough to retain, and endowed with power of attraction enough to draw unto themselves, nearly 10,000 votes more than necessary for election.—The Union Labor candidate for Mayor was returned at the head of the polls with 29,455 votes.

Third—The Socialist party was swept into the dust bin.—The poll of the S. P. candidate for Mayor was 1,418 votes, or a loss of 3,105 votes since last year, when the San Francisco S. P. polled 4,523 votes, and thereby already recorded a decline of 2,727 votes from its poll of four years previous, when the S. P. vote in Frisco reached the highwater mark of 7,350.

Condensed, these mutually illuminating facts tell this tale:—The attitude of the Socialist party toward the proletariat is so utterly untrue to the revolutionary demands of Socialism that, despite matchless opportunities to catch the proletariat's ear and thereby thrill the pro-

also has a thing called a "head"—Mr. Titus and his then paper the "Seattle Socialist," and his subsequent paper, the "Toledo Socialist," denounced the Socialist Labor Party for stating and proving the statement that the S. P. was a bourgeois freak concern run for revenue only. Now that, the crib becoming narrower, Mr. Titus and his crew have been denied admission thereto, the gentleman says in his third (or is it the fourth?) journalistic venture, the Seattle "Workingman's Paper": "Unquestionably the Socialist party of the U. S. is doomed. Its enormous losses in the elections in Chicago, in New York City, in Massachusetts, as well as Simons's testimony, prove its decline and announce its fall. All the chance it has is to linger on as a Resort of Middle Class Freaks and Individualists." And, in the same issue in which these sentiments, long proclaimed by the S. E. P., are uttered, Mr. Titus's present journalistic venture echoes exactly the yellow statements of the S. P. press throughout the country concerning the alleged "free speech fight" conducted in Spokane by a combination of S. P. and I-am-a-bum freaks and frauds. The Tituses ever discover their errors, and stand flat-footed on the principles of the S. L. P.? Never! The wild goat, says the wise Spanish adage, ever tends to the woods.

The curl of contempt on the lips of the pure and simple physical forceist, when the pure and simple craft Unionist is mentioned, must have uncured at the rattle of the musketry, fired by the pure and simple craft Union strikers in Wheeling, W. Va., at the militia that was ordered out against them. Pure and simpledom in anything is a twin spawn of Pure and Simpledom, a one-legged hobby.

Mayor McClellan delivered at Princeton College on December 9th a lecture entitled: "What is Legislation?" The Mayor consumed an hour in the delivery. Less time, only ten seconds would have answered the question: "Legislation is the name given by a ruling class to the decrees it issues in its own interest, but garbed in the trappings of the public interest." It took the Mayor 1,190 seconds to conceal what a ten seconds' answer would have revealed.

"The primary and dominant causes of poverty," says the Metropolitan Magazine, "as well as of most of the so-called 'causes' (usually assigned), are unhealthful and dangerous occupations, unemployment, low wages, industrial accidents, trade diseases, unsanitary dwellings and workshops, child labor, . . . congestion of population, . . . long hours of work." Yes; and the cause of these "causes"? Why string out paragraphs when one word is the answer? It is Capitalism.

letarian mass into a phalanx for the revolution, the party's attitude has promoted the fossilization of the revolutionary proletariat! The fullest expression of this manifestation is seen in San Francisco. There, accordingly, the proletariat is seen organized into a triumphant political body of craft Union conservatism, with the tell tale companion-piece of the traitor S. P. wiped out to all practical intent. The San Francisco picture typifies the S. P. throughout the land.

The tearing up of the social superstitions instilled by bourgeoisdom into the mind of the proletariat was the educational task that the Socialist Labor Party set to itself, satisfied that, either its own or some other body, urged into being by the Party's breath, was bound to grow, or spring up into required proportions. The "style" of the S. L. P. was pronounced "offensive," and retailers of ready-made phrases stalked through the country with the outcry: "There must certainly be something wrong with the style of the S. L. P. seeing it makes so little progress in the presence of so much latent Socialism!" To the rhythm of that outcry rose the S. P. Unnecessary to look into and expose the untruth of the outcry. Theoretically it may be conceded that a body may be sound, yet its style repulsive. The S. P. was to improve upon the style. It shot up by the racket and the glamour of a rocket; it has come down a charred stick. The S. L. P. was not growing fast, yet it progressed: the S. P. has taken a tumble leaving as the sum total of its efforts the

LOS ANGELES S. L. P.

MAKES SPLENDID SHOWING IN MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Its Candidate for City Clerk, Louis Haller, Rejects Offer of Endorsement by Republicans and Union Labor Camps—Party Starts on Fresh Campaign—S. P. Lickspittlers Spanked by Their A. F. of L. "Friends."

Los Angeles, Cal., December 8.—The Election returns for the final contests here show as follows: City Clerk: Lelande, Republican and Good Government, 30,305; Haller, S. L. P., 5,712. City Attorney: Hewitt, Rep. and G. G., 31,118; Edwards S. L. P., 4,688. Board of Education, Susan Bust, S. L. P., 7,984.

Neither the Socialist Labor Party nor the Socialist party elected any of their candidates, but considering that the Socialist Labor Party has heretofore been kept off the ballot by the Socialist party and that our force of workers was small we did very well.

The S. P. members assert that they distributed 72,000 leaflets, which were of a tax-saving, middle-class appealing character. They had four candidates for the Board of Education who received votes as follows: Bowman, 8,789; Downing, 8,495; Garbutt, 8,705; Jones, 8,475. These returns are not exact as the official count has not yet been made.

The Socialist Labor Party made its campaign one of clear revolutionary Socialism. Comrade Louis Haller was offered the endorsement of the Republican party and of the Union Labor Political Club but refused it. We distributed several thousand cards and leaflets.

The Good Government Reformers defeated the Republican candidate for Mayor. Even the alliance with the A. F. of L. and the vicious "Times" element did not save the Republicans from defeat. It may be that Stanley Wilson, Fred Spring and the rest of the "hot air" pounders of the A. F. of L. helped the Rep. Mayor to defeat.

The election should be a good lesson to the Socialist party. This party owns shares in the Union Labor Temple; it has advertised in the "Citizen," the organ of the A. F. of L.; for years it has worked hard and sincerely and in return has been hard and sincerely worked by the A. F. of L., but the alliance of the Union Labor Political element with the Republican party, the Tenderloin, and also the "Los Angeles Times," the most hated anti-A. F. of L. newspaper in the United States, was too much for even the Socialist party, and most of their members left the Union Labor Political meeting in disgust.

The Republican candidate for Mayor, Smith, is a very wealthy man and such

political reflex of the economic bulwark of capitalism—the A. F. of L., or Union Labor party.

The tender-handed surgeon makes malodorous wounds. While no sane surgeon will give pain for fun, there are operations that can not be performed without giving pain. Laughing gas is a medication excluded from social surgery. The Social Revolution is not entered through the gate of narcotics. Craft Unionism in America is a guild; that guild is in control of a class of stunted bourgeois; that stunted bourgeois class is the "labor leader," generally in the presidency of the "skilled" organizations, hence ever, practically, a labor-lieutenant of the capitalist class. If pain it had to give, whatever the pain it gave, the lancet had to be stuck deep into the ulcer of the blindly-followed and often idealized Labor Fakir. Only by driving the harpoon deep under the rhinoceros hide of the Misleaders could the misled rank and file be quickened into wakefulness. That the S. L. P. did and persists unfettered in doing—and that the S. P. did not only not do, but condemned the doing.

The practical result of the S. P. policy was to throw the cloak of Socialism over the reactionarism of a revamped guild system, misnamed Unionism, thus, in fact constituting itself into an outward bulwark for the inner bulwark of capitalism—A. F. of Hellism—and as typified in San Francisco, perishing in the ignoble attempt to escape the consequences of its natal treason to Socialism by rehearsing at the last hour the trick of the ass to escape in a lion's skin.

expressions as, "We need a successful business man as mayor." "It takes a man who can earn millions to spend millions"; "We want a man who can represent both labor and capital and give each a square deal, as organized labor is not a hog," were some of the typical expressions of the A. F. of L. labor-leaders at this meeting.

Let the comrades all over the country wake up and do something. In the last few weeks Section Los Angeles has sold 50 "Women Suffrage" pamphlets, about 30 Sue books, besides many other pamphlets and books. We have already started on the next campaign. On New Year's Eve we will hold a social and package party at headquarters, 317 East Seventh street. All readers of The People are invited to attend. Comrades and sympathizers should get into active harness. Comrade.

PAINTERS MEET.

S. P. Man Helps Fakirs to Break up Unions.

Cincinnati, O., December 8.—Faithful to the indecent practices of his party, the Socialist party, in standing cheek by jowl with labor lieutenants of the capitalist class who seek to club in the head of the working class movement, Victor Buhr, a delegate to the convention of the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, and recently the S. P. candidate for Comptroller of New York City, took his stand with the labor fakirs in the convention who unconstitutionally tried to "dissolve" several New York Locals of the Brotherhood of Painters. But Buhr, like other S. P. candidates, when they are nominated, is a "good union man," and therefore his consorting is no doubt a case of "what's the constitution between friends," labor skate friends. He was the first one to open fire on the attempt of several New York Locals to maintain their organizations intact. He wants a scheme to go through dear to the hearts of the old officers.

Long before the present convention met the national officers had planned a move to emancipate the New York Locals whom they knew to be hostile to their regime. The officials wanted to cut down the New York opposition at the national convention of the Painters, but several unions, No. 1011 leading, beat the game to a standstill. Local 1011 had to resort to court proceedings to prevent the machination of the national officials, and it won out. Apropos of this it might be mentioned that Mr. Hilquit was an attorney for the labor fakirs.

When the case was brought up in the convention the other day, Mr. Victor Buhr, as noted, rushed to the rescue of the beaten officers. What disposition will be made of the matter is at this time unknown. The S. P. man's policy of ingratitude with the fakir element is, however, thoroughly disgusting. It robs the Socialist Movement of all dignity and trails it in the gutter where it is insulted

and spat upon by its foes, and abandoned by those whom it, if revolutionarily led, could uplift.

The convention of the Painters opened on Monday. There were nearly 600 duplicate credentials for delegates which involved contests. So far 531 delegates have been seated.

Besides the case of the New York Locals who are opposing headquarters, a Denver Local has appeared on the scene fighting the leading officials. The officers strenuously fought the admission of the delegates of this Local but it vain: they were admitted.

For the first time in its history, the organization has seen a woman delegate upon the floor of its convention. It had always been held that woman could not enter the trade, but this idea is now forever exploded. The delegate is Mrs. Guttman, from Pittsburg, Ind.

VEILED DYNAMITISM EXHIBITED.

Captured I-Am-a-Bum Spokane Ring-leaders Show White Feather.

Spokane, December 6.—The article published in the Daily People on "Free Speech in Motley" in this city correctly summed up the situation in the so-called free speech contests here. The writer of that report so exactly hit the nail on the head that I would have thought he was himself on the scene instead of being in Seattle. The facts are that the leaders of these people, who call themselves I W. W., are not engaged in putting up a serious or a manly fight for free speech; they are simply seeking advertisement and cash, at the expense of their deluded followers, while they themselves shrink from the consequences of their own acts.

Recently the police surprised the ring-leaders at their headquarters and arrested five of them. Those taken into custody were Mrs. J. A. Jones, alias Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, known among her adherents as "the woman Eugene V. Debs of America," George H. Speed, C. M. Connor, Louis Gatewood and William Douglas. The sudden appearance of the police was enough to throw these valorous people into a fright, and when taken to the lock-up and questioned, they were frightfully at sea. One thing, however, they were in agreement upon, and on this they cut a comical figure indeed; they all denied that they were members of the organization or were in sympathy with its actions. They sought to impress the authorities with the fact that they wished to be good, and smirked upon them in trying to gain their freedom. Of course, jail is not a very desirable place for themselves; that is only for the dupes.

An incident characteristic of these "martyrs" is that of the Flynn woman's conduct when she was sent to the county jail under bonds. She did not see why she should be subjected to the indignity of a ride in the patrol wagon; nothing less than a cab was good enough for her. But the police chief decided otherwise, and the hurry-up wagon was requisitioned.

The five prisoners are under conspiracy charges, the punishment for which is one year in jail or \$1,000 fine or both. County Attorney Pugh says that he will prosecute the cases to the limit.

Spokane.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

"Church Leader" Gets Ten Years for Stealing \$400,000—Country Boy Fourteen Years for Stealing Nothing.

Madison, Wis., December 13.—Capitalist "equality before the law" is beautifully shown up in two cases of bank robbery in Wisconsin now in the limelight.

In one Phil Allen, a Mineral Point banker, "highly respected" and a "leading church worker," stole \$400,000 from his bank, wrecking it. Craved by underserved blame, the cashier committed suicide and his mother-in-law, heart-broken, fell dead over his prostrate body. Allen's sentence was ten years.

In the second case, George Benton, a boy excited over dime novels, attempted to hold up a country bank. He was caught, and got away with no plunder at all. His sentence was fourteen years. Speculating on the punitive results which followed these recent bank hold-ups and the pecuniary results attending a local radical said:

"In considering methods, there is but one conclusion to be reached: That it is safer and more profitable to loot a bank with prayer and exhortation than with a jimmy and a 44-calibre gun. In manner it is highly preferable. It is neater and more orderly. There is 'no muss' in the first method such as follows shooting-up a cashier or other custodian."

KRETLOW'S REPORT

ON THE DISCUSSION AT BUREAU ON BERGER'S PROPOSAL TO EXCLUDE THE S. L. P.

Berger's Argument and Allegations—Kretlow's Dignified, Firm and Trenchant Answer—Incidental Incidents—Berger's Declaration About the Unions—Gives the Lie and is Confronted with Official and Documentary Proofs—The Sentiment of the Bureau—Demand for Documents.

[The below is that portion of the report to the N. E. C. by Paul Kretlow, the proxy delegate of the S. L. P. at the recent session of the International Bureau, dealing with the move of the S. P. to exclude the S. L. P. from the Bureau, and ordered published by the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C.]:

As to the proposition itself, to have the S. L. P. representative removed from the International Socialist Bureau, I can inform you that this proposal, made by Berger as the delegate of the S. P., was not entertained at all.

Berger told of "the big vote" they had in comparison with the S. L. P., and that the latter doesn't dare to publish the list of its membership any more because he claimed that the last referendum showed only about 300 votes cast, which shows a very small membership. The same as to receipts of the Party. He said the S. L. P. is rapidly disappearing; the votes are getting less every election. I will add to the credit of Berger that he used against the old Union a very strong language. He told the Bureau literally: "They are our MORTAL enemies." I hope when he is back in the United States he will stick to the promise he gave the Bureau members to fight the old Unions.

In my answer to Berger I endeavored to show that the development in the States is such that the Socialist parties must, in the first place, see to it that their organization is built on solid foundation, more so, I believe, than in any other country of the world, because nowhere is capitalism so well advanced. It is quite certain that as soon as the Socialist parties become influential the onslaught will be made, and the organization destroyed, if it has not been built so as to resist. The vote of the S. P., I told the Bureau, is of sandbank nature, and will be lost again without a good organization, that spreads real light, and stands for the true principles of Socialism, and not for any old thing, only to get votes. That a good number of workmen are disgusted with the S. P. methods I proved by reading the resolution of the Denver members of the S. P. who withdrew from that party. When I asserted that the S. P. had fused with Democrats and Republicans Berger said: "That is a lie!" But I had right there with me the official ballot of the recent St. Louis election proving the fusion with Democrats and Republicans. In Berlin, during a speech, and also at the session of the Bureau, Berger said they had about 60,000 members in good standing. I asked the Bureau to judge for themselves as to the value of this large membership, if a fact, when they only draw a vote of 422,000. I closed my remarks with the statement that I am no politician who can gain something by keeping the workers divided, but as a proletarian I hate to fight the members of my own class, and appeal to the Bureau as well as to all sincere Socialists in both camps to assist in bringing about a unity on the basis laid down by the International Congress.

I told the delegates present they can examine the literature and acts of the S. L. P. decades back and they will find nothing in opposition to the principles of true Socialism, but, if they would appoint a committee to examine my evidence, it would be a question whether they would consider the S. P. at all a Socialist party.

I must not omit to state that Berger, after the session, expressed to some delegates the hope that at Co-

(Continued on page two.)



CONTRAST, YET PARALLEL OR, TWO DIFFERENT TWITTERS THAT RUN INTO ONE TWITTER

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.

AND THEN AT THIS.

[Letter of National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, of which Mr. A. M. Simons is a member, to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 4, 1909.]

The National committee of our party has recently elected Comrade Victor L. Berger as its additional representative in your bureau, and we respectfully request that he be seated as the second member for the United States, instead of the representative of the Socialist Labor Party.

In thus claiming both seats in the International Socialist Bureau for the Socialist party of the United States, we do not ask any special privileges.

The rule giving to each country two representatives in the bureau was established in order to do justice to the movement in such countries in which it is divided into two principal wings. It was eminently fair to give separate representation to each of the two main Socialist parties in France before they united, and it is just as proper to give separate representation to-day to each of the two principal divisions of the Socialist movement in Russia and to the Socialist and the trade union movement respectively of Great Britain.

When a division first occurred in the Socialist movement of the United States the same procedure was adopted, and with a good deal of justice. At the time of the Paris congress of 1890 the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party were factors of more or less equal importance in the United States. But since that time the situation has changed very radically. The vast majority of the former members and voters of the Socialist Labor party have transferred their allegiance and support to the Socialist party. The latter to-day represents the entire organized Socialist movement in the United States, while the Socialist Labor Party has been reduced to a mere nominal existence, and has neither members nor support, nor influence in the labor movement of this country.

The Socialist party has an enrolled dues paying membership of 44,791; the Socialist Labor Party hardly musters more than 1,000. In the recent national elections the Socialist party polled a vote of 424,483, while the vote of the Socialist Labor Party was less than 14,000. In other words, if we accept the enrolled membership and electoral vote as a test of strength, and we know of no other test, then the Socialist party represents about 97 percent of the Socialist movement in the United States, while the Socialist Labor Party, at a generous estimate, constitutes about 3 per cent of it.

The Socialist Labor Party does not in any sense represent a division, or wing, of the Socialist movement of the United States, and there is no more logic or justice in admitting it to the bureau on an equal footing with the Socialist party than there would be in dividing the two seats of Germany between the Social Democratic party of that country and some Socialist study circle in Berlin. We recognize, of course, that the Socialist Labor Party, as a Socialist organization, is entitled to representation in the International Congress, where it will have a vote proportionate to its actual strength and importance; but admission to the bureau of an organization as small and insignificant as the Socialist Labor Party is an anomaly which is both ridiculous and embarrassing for the Socialist movement of the United States.

Fraternally submitted by SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE U. S.

[Letter of Mr. A. M. Simons to Mr. William English Walling upon the former's return from Toronto whither he went with Messrs. Robert Hunter and John Spargo, all of the S. P., to witness the A. F. of L. Convention, November, 1909.]

My dear Walling:—I greatly regret that I can not take a run from Toronto to New York so as to have with you a thorough personal talk. I feel it deeply within myself that we are approaching a very serious and critical period in the history of the Socialist Movement of this country, and that it may happen that either the work of many years may be destroyed, or that the revolutionary forces may be so concentrated as to bring us much nearer to the Social Revolution. What I have observed in Toronto has made upon me a deep impression. Not what I saw and heard at the convention itself but that which I observed outside of it, at private gatherings, is the most important. I notice in many of these people an intense hatred against the Socialist party. This is a very bad situation when one bears in mind that many of our opponents have a perfect willingness to accept the philosophy of Socialism, but want to know nothing of our organization. Fully one half of the delegates were ex-members of the Socialist party or the S. L. P., and are to-day hostile to our organization. Is not this the most terrible indictment that could be drawn of our methods? And three-fourths of these ex-members are inclined to organize a new Labor party. We are, therefore, facing two questions of importance: Can a reform of the Socialist party take place in such a manner that the party will meet the task that has been set before it? How can the party be preserved? The party is hated by the majority of workingmen, i. e., by the real wage workers. We have on the one side a bunch of intellectuals like myself, Spargo, Hunter, and Hilquit; on the other side a bunch of never-worries, demagogues and would-be intellectuals, a veritable "Lumpen Proletariat." The real workers, those who have to fight the class struggle, are not there. These are the naked facts which do not allow themselves to be concealed by any philosophy. We must clarify the situation, we must first of all weed out the petty political demagogues. I could give you many proofs of their nefarious work. In the name of the workers with the Industrial Workers, in another against them. I am myself in great sympathy with the Industrial Unions although I know that they are no universal panacea. Their greatest error is that they believe they can usher in the co-operative commonwealth. We must organize the unions neither for the present, nor for the future, but for the present, and only for the purposes of the class struggle. I believe that there have been many ridiculous exaggerations about the achievements of the I. W. W. or of the syndicalists in France. I also am in favor that there be room in the Socialist party for those who work for "direct action." There must be a recognition of the S. P. That is almost unanimously agreed upon. It must be reorganized into a working class party, fighting every battle of the working class all the time, and using every weapon. I do not like the British policy, but I say frankly that it is better than the present S. P. It accomplishes something, in rousing the antagonism of the capitalists to fight back. That enlivens the class struggle and out of this struggle grows clearly defined the revolutionary action, no matter upon what platform the various leaders may stand. But we, in this country, are in a state of coma, and are not feared by the capitalists either politically or economically.

My experience in Toronto has shown me that the trades unions too are as much in the dark as we, and that by a sound revolutionary position we could soon win the mass of them. You, friend Walling, should bring your influence to bear in the conference of Socialists and Trade Unionists, and I wish fervently that in this our crisis you give us a helping hand. I know of your antipathy against Hunter and, perhaps, also against Spargo and Hilquit, but these comrades represent an element which we surely need. Above all we must win the union of the workers. We will have failed of our mission. Several methods may be decided on, but we must above all simplify the party's management and administration. Then we must appeal more directly to union men, and we must be careful in the selection of our speakers. We have had so many ignorant theorists for street speakers, who naturally can win over only the ignorant portion of their audiences. Our speakers should themselves be Union men who know the class struggle of Union men from experience, and can explain the same from the Socialist standpoint. We must drive from our ranks the demagogical politicians who are seeking to raise rebellion against every person they can not use for their purpose.

The present executive committee is more than willing to surrender their positions if real workingmen are to take their places. They do not propose to surrender to those who have never worked, save with their jaws, and are tearing down every organization to which they belong.

These observations are perhaps not quite coherent having been jotted down in haste in the midst of other work. Much could be presented in better shape. I shall first await your answer and with it an idea as to future plans and hope not, I hope you will send me your answer by return mail. There are signs of internal upheaval in the party and we must all keep our heads clear in order to steer our course with a sure hand.

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CAPITALIST MORALITY.

By Joe, Uncas, Okla.

It was raining and we took shelter in a dry goods store.

"This is what the workers must become conscious of. In order to have one loaf of bread for themselves, they must give four to the capitalist highwayman. Now, the gun of the capitalist highwayman is the private ownership of the land upon which to work and the tools with which the wage earners perform the work. Because there is private ownership in the land and workshops the capitalists permit the wage earners to get one loaf of bread only on condition that they be allowed to take four. To abolish this condition the workers must organize on the political and industrial fields to dispossess the capitalist class."

Two or three workmen gathered about who had also come into the store for shelter, joined in the conversation I was carrying on with another workman, and the storekeeper stood by listening. The storekeeper chimed in:

"Yes, that may be true, but how are you going to get possession of these things? You expect to pay the capitalists for them?"

"Pay the capitalists? The slaves that buy their freedom never possess freedom. The workers must organize sufficiently strong to take over the means of production without paying a cent for them, and without leaving the impression that the capitalists are entitled to any remuneration."

"Oh, but," said the two-by-four storekeeper, "to take them from the capitalists and not pay them would be doing wrong."

At this point a collector came in and the storekeeper paid a bill.

Returning a few minutes later, the storekeeper's face was wreathed in smiles.

"Hee-hee-keek-keek," he chuckled. "What's the cause of this mirth?" I asked.

"Hee-hee-keek-keek," went he on with his giggling. "You see," said the storekeeper, "I owed Blank \$200 for a bill of goods last month. Well, that fellow was Blank's collector and the bill was made out for only \$100."

"Well, what of that?"

"Don't you see? Blank's bill for last month is paid in full and I make forty dollars by the operation."

"Humph. And you suppose of course the working people will continue to be governed by what you and your class interpret as right and wrong?"

His mirth did not continue.

KRETLOW'S REPORT.

(Continued from page one.)

penhagen the two parties will be united.

It will also be known to you by this time that the fake position of Berger and other members of the S. P. on the question of immigration has been splendidly answered by Gustav Eckstein in the Berlin "Vorwaerts."

Concluding I wish to state further that none of the delegates, to whom I spoke of the methods of the S. P. in fighting the S. L. P. sided with the S. P. method. That lying report which was published in some of the S. P. papers announcing the exclusion of the S. L. P. from the Bureau was called "Frechheit" [impudence] by the Germans, and "insolence" [insolence] by the French.

Several of the delegates and others were anxious for copies of the documents I had with me.

With International Solidarity.

Paul Kretlow.

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.

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WHERE MEDICAL SCIENCE AVAILS NOT

IT COULD DO MUCH MORE THAN AT PRESENT BUT BETTER MATERIAL CONDITIONS FOR POOR ARE NEEDED.

By Jaime Angulo, Baltimore, Md.

The student of medicine, upon entering his third year in college begins for the first time practical work in the dispensary and the hospital wards. There he is brought in daily contact with patients from the poorer classes. His mind has not as yet been made callous to suffering by long practice, and if, besides, he happens to be a Socialist he finds himself in excellent surroundings to do a lot of thinking about the class struggle.

He is struck by the disproportion between the progress of science and the amount of benefit the working class draws therefrom. Science, its medical branch especially, has indeed advanced a gigantic step in the last century, and we have acquired an amount of knowledge much greater than necessary to enable men to enjoy healthy bodies. But who profits by it? Only the capitalist masters. It is true that they throw sops to the slaves, in the shape of free dispensaries and the like. But of what good is that? Let us see.

A young man comes to the dispensary hoping to be cured. He feels miserable, weak; his strength is going and his cough will not let him sleep at night. He is examined and found to have a beginning of tuberculosis. Well, now, there is no drug which will cure tuberculosis. Yet that young man's condition is not hopeless; he can be saved if he will go away to Arizona or Colorado and camp in the mountains, and be all day long in the fresh air. He will almost undoubtedly get well. CAN HE DO IT? It is out of the question, of course; he is a wage slave with a wife or a mother or a sister or somebody else to help, not a millionaire's son.

Here is another workman coming with some chronic gastric trouble. What is the matter with him? Nothing but wrong food; and proper diet would set him alright. But in most cases it would be a joke to give that man a list of the things he must eat or avoid, and how to cook them, when he can hardly get the money to pay for enough of the cheap stuff to feed his whole family, and his wife must cook on a poor stove, in a small uncomfortable kitchen and a swarm of children to mind! Out of the question again; that man is doomed to his trouble.

Or a housewife comes with a leg ulcer.

The surgeon cleans and dresses it and tells her to go home and rest. "Don't stand on your feet, but lie down and in a few days it will be well." "But, doctor," she answers, "I can't lie down. I must do the housework." That woman will go back home, disregard the surgeon's advice BECAUSE SHE HAS TO, and in a week her whole leg will be a purulent wound. And so on we could go indefinitely with the list of diseases.

Science has found the cause of these diseases, in most cases, and very often the specific cure, so that there is no more excuse for people to be subject to a miserable life of sickness and accept it meekly as a punishment for their sins, as they did in the dark ages. We could not yet be entirely free of disease, assuredly, but to a great extent we could: science shows us how. Can we do it? The capitalists can, the workingmen can't. We see, therefore, the true value of the "free dispensary" sop. It enables the workman to know the name of his disease, not to cure it. Much good that does him!

Let us now look at another side of medical science: the prophylactic side. For, better still than cure disease, is to prevent it. We know now that a plurality of diseases is due to bacterial infection, tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia, cholera, gonorrhea, the so-called gangrene, typhoid, diphtheria, etc., etc., belong in this group. Now, bacterial infection can only be avoided by cleanliness and hygienic living. And here again, wonderful is the array of sops thrown at us by our capitalist masters. They contribute funds to white plague campaigns and research laboratories, public lectures, etc. There the workman is told how to live in healthy, clean houses with plenty of fresh air and good water. After the lecture he may go back to his East Side hovel. It sounds like a joke, a cruel inhuman joke, but it isn't, it is just a sop and a blind to keep the workman in the blessed belief that he is living in a wonderfully advanced civilization with the benefit of all the enlightenment of science.

In exactly the same way as the perfection of machinery production has made it possible for all to live in abundance, the advance of medical science has made it possible for all to live in health, has made it possible, but not under the present system.

PROSPERITY IN PRICES.

Highest in History for Month of December.

Food prices are higher to-day than ever before known in this country during December, and within a small fraction of one per cent higher than ever known at any time, according to Bradstreet's Review for the week.

Moreover, it is stated that the trend is still upward with no relief in sight. A man going to a wholesale market place to purchase one pound each of ninety-six articles would now have to pay \$9.12, while one year ago the same articles could have been purchased for ninety-two cents less.

The record for high prices in this country was attained in March, 1907, but prices began to decrease later in the year, and the present prices for December are said to be seven per cent higher than in 1907.

Prices are eighteen per cent higher than in June, 1908, and sixty per cent higher than in July, 1896. Since November 1 of this year breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, hides and leather, textiles, metals and building material has advanced, while fruit, coal and naval stores have gone a little lower.

Among the staples in which increased prices are recorded during the last month are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, beets, sheep, hogs, milk, bacon, lard butter, cheese, mackerel, coffee, sugar, beans, petroleum, paper and hay. There have been decreases in the price of eggs, tea, rice, peas, lemons, cotton, and rubber.

An average for a series of years is set forth in the Review as follows:

Year	Number.
1892	\$7.769
1893	7.524
1894	6.684
1895	6.434
1896	5.912
1897	6.119
1898	6.5713
1899	7.2100
1900	7.8839
1901	7.5746
1902	7.8759
1903	7.9361
1904	7.9187
1905	8.0987
1906	8.4176
1907	8.9045
1908	8.0094
1909	8.5152

THE BELTED EARL.

A Modern Parallel of Antique Social Customs.

There was one nice thing about our horse-stealing ancestors who lived six or eight centuries ago—they were frank.

Take it in Merrie England and observe how the people ate.

At the head of a long table, in a rafted room, sat the belted earl. To him the servants first brought all food and drink, and he took his fill.

He passed the dishes down the table to his guest of noble blood at his right and to his wife at his left—and they ate their fill.

Next the dishes passed to the children of the house; to the poet, the doctor, the lawyer, the scholar, the priest, and to others who lived by their wits rather than by their hands; to the classes who fed in idleness because they flattered the belted earl or pleased his senses.

And after the intellectual parasites had fed, the bowmen, spearmen, and huntsmen might dip their fingers into the now-cold dishes and sop the gravy up with crusts; they, too, might drink from the great flagons—drink the liquor that stood just above the bitter dregs.

And so the table was full.

But below the table, upon the rush-strewn floor, were the people, who, in the gentle language of the day, were called "clods," "yokels," "clowns," and "churls." All these people dig was to do the work. They raised the crops and harvested them. They butchered the beef and made the ale and wine.

And there on the floor they got what was left after their noble master and his family, friends, flatterers, and men-at-arms had had their fill.

What the man on the floor got was governed entirely by the state of the appetite of the "upper classes."

And he fought with half-starved dogs for the bones and crusts the last soldier tossed among the rushes.

Very frank, but rather coarse.

Nowadays the man who does the work "is his own master." He works for wages, and buys what he will. But when Patten, the belted earl of wheat, puts up prices, the farmer who raised the wheat last year gets no share of the increase, and the man who works for wages gets just so much less for his

WORK LIKE THE DEVIL

AND SPILL OUT PROFITS FOR YOUR BOSS, REV. TELLS EXPLOITED SHOP GIRLS.

Newark, N. J., December 10.—Although it is a hard thing to say, it does seem that as soon as a man becomes a minister in these days when the ministry is merely being used as one of the props of the present iniquitous industrial system, he must bid goodbye to his sense and reason.

Take the Rev. T. Aird Moffat, pastor of the First Congregational Jube Memorial Church of this city, for instance. In an address delivered last Sunday, he referred to shopping as a "favorite form of amusement" in this country, and very properly designated it a "cruel sport." The sermon was the first of a series to be delivered during December relating to employees in stores and offices. His subject Sunday was "Behind the Counter." Speaking to the exploited sales girls, he said:

"You stand between your employer and the public, neither of which quite understands the other as you do; and yet neither of them is willing quite to credit you with your knowledge or to ask your counsel. The shock of this mutual misunderstanding expends itself on you. If the goods don't sell well, you are blamed, though the fault was in the buyer's bad judgment. If the customer can't find just what she asks for, the storm falls on you, though it may be she is always behind the market and your article is a decided improvement on what she demanded."

"And then" some customers are so fussy and imperious. The average clerk puts up with enough hateful meanness and unadulterated crankiness in a week to sour the temper of a saint.

"A favorite form of amusement in America is 'shopping.' In its commonest forms it is a cruel sport. It may be a pleasure to show goods, but it's no fun. It gets to be monotonous after a while, especially when the record of sales fails to show tangible results."

"In any case the poor clerk is in trouble; if he won't 'show' the goods the customer is mad; if he doesn't 'sell' the goods the manager discharges him. Add to all this the fact that for many hours at a time they are on their feet and that at least for many of them there is in every week a day with the awful stretch of twelve or fourteen hours' work, and one may well wonder that there is left at all anything of the spirit of courtesy."

"There are temptations too—subtly compelling conditions. One must dress well to hold her place, and yet the pay is pitifully small. In the promiscuous life of the store, too, any one is at liberty to address her. On the other side of the dollar.

And when Armour, the belted earl of the jungle, raises the price of meat, the stockman gets no extra copper, but the workman's stew is thinner."

Not only are there the belted earls to feed, and their bank accounts to fatten, but there are diamond tiaras to be bought for his wife and autos for the son; there are steam yachts and priceless paintings.

And then there is the college to endow and the library to build; the church must have a new pipe organ, and the literary sycophant must be fed.

There must be wine suppers for Regie's chorus girl friends, and, of course, the smug lawyer must have his share;

counter, there is money a-plenty being spent freely while she has to pinch and starve to get the bare necessities of life. To souls with certain sensibilities this is all crowding in one direction. Oftentimes the counter becomes an altar of human sacrifice."

After thus correctly picturing the awful life an exploited shop-girl is subjected to, what are the Rev.'s conclusions? That the employers should be lashed out of civilized society for their brutal treatment of the girls? That they should be put on bread and water for the starvation wages they pay? That the whole industrial system which exists upon just such iniquity and exploitation should be abolished, and a just and equitable system be established?

Oh, no! Not for nothing have the ministers been called the "Lightning rods of capitalism." The Rev. Moffat's remedy for the glaring evils, he had just portrayed was—"loyalty." "Loyalty" will cure it all.

"The key to success is loyalty," quoth he. "Loyalty to your employer; loyalty to your customer; loyalty to yourself. And these are closely interwoven. For example, you keep late hours at night and your own health suffers, you are languid and cross to your customer and the house suffers the loss of her trade. Or take it the other way; there is danger to-day of the clerk becoming a mere measuring and price-quoting mechanism. But if one, seeing the possibilities of the situation, should read up on his line, and by real study become an authority on the articles he handles, intelligent people (the best kind of customers) would soon learn of it and seek his advice and count it a privilege to do business with him. He would naturally build up a large personal clientele and the house would be compelled to recognize his worth. Buyers and superintendents are made of that sort of stuff."

There is a story told of a fake firm that made money advertising a sure road to riches for a quarter. To the trusting ones who sent the quarter, the neatly typewritten answer came back: "WORK LIKE THE DEVIL, AND DON'T SPEND A CENT."

The sure road to salvation held out by the Rev. Moffat to the suffering department store-girls is:

"WORK LIKE THE DEVIL AND SPILL OUT PROFITS FOR THE BOSS."

But how any of those superfluous profits are going to come the shop-girls' way, the Rev. wisely didn't stop to explain.

for are not his wits the men-at-arms which hedge around the belted earl of trusts, and safeguard him from the mob, and those other valiant men-at-arms, the senators and "public servants"?

And when these are all fed, the farm-hand and artisan gets his portion. And the portion is greater or lesser as trust-made prices make the dollar in his envelope shrink or expand.

But his seat is not at the table, and he gets only what is left.

And he has to fight for it then, too; to fight with the half-starved dog—the unemployed; for that part that goes over the end of the table is just so much less by whatever has been given to charity by the master.—Los Angeles Record.

Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

New York Labor News Co.,
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THE INCREASE OF THE PROLETARIAT

IT SYSTEM BOUND TO PRODUCE EVER LARGER ARMY—
AWS FROM ALL RANKS—REDUCES EVERYTHING TO
CASH BASIS.

is not only through the extension of large production that the capitalist system causes the condition of the proletariat to become more and more the whole population. It brings about also through the circumstances that the condition of the wage-slaves engaged in large production is the keynote for the condition of workers in all other branches. Conditions under which the latter and live are revolutionized; the wages which they may have had have been turned into so many disadvantages under the influence of the system. To illustrate: In those localities where mechanics still work for hard and lodge with the master, the poor board and lodging, the wage-worker employed in a little industry can afford to become a tenant for the master mechanic, both the board and the comforts which his workmen enjoy. There is another, and very extensive, on which the capitalist system of production exercises its influence—turning the population into slaves—the domain of commerce. Stores have begun to bear, now bearing heavily upon the masses. The number of small stores is not, therefore, necessarily on the contrary, it increases. All stores in the last refuge of the small producer. Were all stores actually crowded out, and would be wholly taken from the feet of the small traders; could then be forthwith thrust into the class of the proletariat into which they would be turned into vagabonds, and candidates for pauperism. Such in fact is, to a extent, the evolution of the small

It is not in the reduction of the number of small stores, it is in the desert of their character. The small dealer in ever worse and cheaper goods, the tribe of the haberdasher and the streets and roads are filled with peddlers, itinerant vendors and hawkers of all manner of articles: of spoiled fruit, de-vegetables, etc., sold under false names with all sorts of fraudulent tricks, such as deceptive measures of weight. Thus the livelihood of the dependent small trader becomes more precarious, more proletarian while, steadily and at the same time, in the large stores, the number of employees goes up—genuine proletarians without prospect of ever becoming independent. Woman and child too, with their accompaniment of prostitution; excessive work; lack of rest; starvation wages—all the symptoms of large production appear also in increasing quantity in the domain of commerce. Steadily the condition of employees in this department approaches that of the proletarians in the domain of production. The only difference perceptible between the two is that the former preserve the appearance of a better living, which requires sacrifices unknown to the industrial proletarians.

Education a Commodity.

There is still a third category of proletarianism that has gone far on the way of its complete development: the educated proletarians. Education has become a special trade under our present system. The measure of knowledge has increased greatly, and grows every day. Capitalist society and the capitalist state are ever more in need of knowledge and ability to conduct business. In order to bring out of nature under their power, or purposes of production or of consumption, or to enable them to enjoy a luxurious living their increased wealth. Now, then, it is not only reworking small farmer, mechanic or the proletarians in general, we have no time to devote themselves to science and art; the merchant, the settler, the banker, the stockholder, the landlord class—all of these the same fix. Their whole time is up either with their work, or with "business" and pleasures, as it may be. In modern society, it is as it used to be under previous orders, the exploiters themselves, eat, a class of them, who nurse a few sciences. The present exploiters, our ruling class, leave these to a special class, whom they hire. Under this system, education becomes a merchandise.

hundred years ago or so, this commodity was rare. There were few schools; study was accompanied with terrible expense. So long as small education could support the worker back to it; only special gifts of

nature or circumstances, would cause the sons of these to dedicate themselves to the arts and sciences. Incredible, or unlikely, as it may look at first blush, even in so new a country as the United States, the demand for physicians, teachers, artists, etc., was for quite a long number of years, supplied almost entirely by this limited class and its descendants.

So long as this condition of things lasted, the merchandise education commanded a high price. Its possession procured, at least to those who applied it to practical ends, lawyers, for instance, physicians, professors, etc., quite comfortable living; not infrequently it also brought fame and honor. The artist, the poet, the philosopher, were, in monarchal countries, the companions of royalty; in our republic they were persons of unquestioned distinction. The aristocracy of intellect felt itself superior to the aristocracy of birth or of money. The only care of such was the development of their intellect. Hence it happened that people of culture could be, and often were, idealists. This circumstance explains the appearance, in the forties, of that galaxy of men and women who took up in this country the idealist philosophy of Fourier, resulting in the communistic ideal wave that swept over the land at that time. These aristocrats of education and culture stood above the other classes and their material aspirations and antagonisms. Education meant power, happiness, and worthiness. The conclusion seemed inevitable, that, in order to make all men happy and worthy, in order to banish all class antagonisms, all poverty, all wickedness and meanness out of the world, nothing else was needed than to spread education and culture.

Great Increase of Educated People.

Since those days the development of higher education has made immense progress. The number of institutions of learning increased wonderfully, and, in a still larger degree, the number of pupils. In the meantime, the bottom was knocked out of small production. The small property-holder knows today no other way of keeping his sons from sinking into the proletariat but by sending them to college; and he does this if his means will at all allow. But, furthermore, he must consider the future, not of his sons only, but of his daughters also. The rapid development in the division of labor is steadily encroaching upon the household; it is converting one household duty after another into a special industry, and steadily diminishing household work. Weaving, sewing to a great extent, knitting, baking, and many other occupations, that at one time filled up the round of household duties, have been either wholly or substantially withdrawn from the sphere of house-keeping. More than fifty years ago, the "store clerk" of which Artemus Ward loved to make frequent mention, began in this country, to compete with and supplant the housewife; and similarly, many another home-made staple was extinguished, and its production absorbed by specialized industries. As a result of all this, matrimony, where the wife is to be housekeeper only, is becoming more and more a matter of luxury.

But it so happens that the small property holder and producer is, at the same time sinking steadily, and steadily becoming poorer; ever more and more he loses the means to indulge in luxuries. In consequence of this, the number of spinsters grows apace, and ever larger is the number of those families in which mother and daughter must work for a living. Accordingly, woman labor does not only increase in the domains of both large and small production and commerce, it also spreads in other directions, in government offices, on the telegraph, telephone, railroads, banks, in office clerkships—bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography—and in the sphere of the arts and sciences. However loudly prejudices and personal interests may rebel against it, woman labor presses itself forward more and more upon the various professional pursuits. It is not vanity, nor importunity, nor pride, but the force of the economic development that drives woman to labor in these as well as in other departments of human activity. In those countries and those localities of the United States where the men have succeeded in excluding the competition of women from those branches of intellectual pursuits which are still organized upon the old guild principle, the latter press with all the greater force upon those pursuits that are not so organized, like writing, painting, music, etc.

The result of this whole development

is that the number of educated people has increased enormously. Nevertheless the beneficent results which the idealists expected from an increase of education has not followed. So long as education is a merchandise, its extension is tantamount to an increase in the quantity of that merchandise, consequently, to the falling of its price, and the decline of the condition of those who possess it. The number of educated people has grown to such an extent that it more than suffices for the wants of the capitalists and of the capitalist state. The labor market of educated labor is to-day overstocked as that of manual labor. To-day it is no longer the manual workers alone who have their reserve army of unemployed, and are afflicted with lack of work; the educated workers also have their reserve army of idleness, and among them also lack of work has taken up its permanent quarters. Those who strain for public office experience the difficulty of obtaining it by reason of the crowd; those others who seek employment elsewhere experience the extremes of idleness and excessive work the same as the manual workers, and just the same as these they are the victims of wage-slavery.

To-day, whichever way the proletarian may turn, he finds awaiting him the same proletarian conditions of life and toil. Those conditions pervade society more and more; in all countries the bulk of the population has sunk to the level of the proletariat; to the individual proletarian all prospect has vanished of ever being able, by his own efforts, to pull himself out of the quagmire into which the present system of production has pushed him. The forecast of James Madison, made sixty-five years ago, that, owing to our competitive social system, the bulk of our people would ere long have lost, not only all property, but even the hope of the prospect of acquiring any, has been verified to the letter.

The individual proletarian can accomplish his own redemption only with the redemption of his whole class. That consummation cannot, however, be reached without the collective ownership by the people of their instruments of production, namely, by the Socialist Republic.

VALUE OF HISTORY.

Without Some Knowledge of It We Can Not Understand Our Own Times.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can understand the philosophy of events and learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Unfortunately too many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. The reading of history, clothed in the garb of fiction, without historic accuracy being sacrificed, is the most delightful way of gathering historical knowledge. Many people have a far better idea of Scotch history from reading the works of Scott than if they had happened solely on the dry-as-dust text books. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Fortunately, the great Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or, "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." In this work Sue gives the leading and successive episodes in the history of the race, by tracing through the ages the varying phases of the fortunes of one family under the several systems of society, together with the nature of the struggle between the contending classes.

These stories are nineteen in number, of which the following, in chronological order are ready for delivery:

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New York Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

SUCH IS BUSINESS

Swindle All the Way Through—Eviction of Ludlow Strikers Again Calls Up Deception of Capitalists.

The public's attention has recently been directed upon a little town down East, called Ludlow. There 500 workmen, who had the temerity to ask for at least living conditions, had to put up with the outrage of having their few household belongings dumped upon the street, and themselves go without a sheltering roof. They were made victims of their employers' "well-fare" work, having lived in the company's "charitably" provided houses. Thereby was illustrated how tenderly brother Capital feels toward brother Labor. The incident, however, was only the finale of what our virtuous capitalists had begun in the interior towns of Europe.

"Business," of course, is the moving force of capitalist production. Is business moral or immoral?—that's not the question in commercial circles. The question is: get the cash. And so any method is considered legitimate by "well-to-dos" and their followers. Swindle, it goes without saying, is seized upon with avidity. Hence, when the manufacturers get out lying prospectuses and circulate them among a credulous people, and succeed in luring them from their native haunts, the matter is regarded as a "keen" and "enterprising" stroke.

The following extracts are taken from a prospectus which the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates have sent out to foreign countries:

"If you want steady work and good pay, go to Ludlow.
"If you want to live with all the conveniences of life, go to Ludlow.
"If you want to play as well as work, go to Ludlow.
"If you want to put money in the savings bank, go to Ludlow.
"If you want your family all healthy, go to Ludlow.
"If you want good education for your children, go to Ludlow.
"If you want to get the most out of life, go to Ludlow.
"Compare Ludlow with the place you live in."

This is the last word in the alluring inducements the Ludlow Manufacturing Association hold out to prospective settlers in a neat booklet issued by the company. This booklet is published in several foreign languages and circulated in those districts in Poland where most of the strikers come from.

The crooks in the business world, of course, will laugh at the disappointment which the strikers now suffer. What will those people say, though, who are always prone to resent the Socialist's indictment of the criminal foundation of the present economic system? Is not all "business" conducted on similar lines of swindle?

The incident goes to show that there is only one class in modern society which is possessed of any morals, and that is the so-called lower class, the working class. It alone is a moral, because truthful and confiding, class. The Ludlow strikers prove it. They trusted in the words of their betrayers; they were not those of "little faith"; it was the "upper class" who again showed themselves faithless and fraudulent.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

AN ADDRESS delivered by DANIEL DE LEON, under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The author presents the subject historically, showing that Woman's Suffrage is but a part of the Suffrage Question, which in turn is but a feature of Class Rule—the Modern Social Question.

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TO THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH THROUGH THE CHICKEN COOP

By Alexander Ralph.

The moon had just slipped behind the hills and the night had appreciably deepened, though the soft dim light of the stars still made the white lane faintly discernible. On one side stood the farm house, a shapeless blur, on the other loomed the barn, vague and large.

A cock crows. Three figures come stealing out of the shadows and halt close to the barn, where they whisper.

First Whisper: "To expropriate the damned Capitalist Class we must do the deed, though 'tis foul."

Second Whisper: "When 'tis done, then will we down the employment sharks, the towering bulwarks of the exploiters."

Third Whisper (very muffled and faint): "Hallelujah, I'm a bum—bum—bum."

The shadows move uneasily. They try the door of the Chicken Coop. It is locked. Then a faint rustling of voices. Entrance through the door. Direct Action, is given up. A mode of indirect ingress is sought, namely, the window. This is very high. So one figure stands on the shoulders of the second, while the third stands by.

Figure on top: "This cursed dark inside. Had we but the valiant fellow-worker [he whispers a magical name] here this night, he would illumine all with that spirit lamp, his nose."

Figure underneath: "Make haste, my shoulder's weary."

Figure standing by hums: "Bum—bum—bum—bum."

The top figure disappears into the hen house. He opens door from the inside and the other two enter. The door closes. It is very dark. Nothing can be distinguished.

First Figure lights a match and holds it aloft: "How bright it burns, like unto our 'Industrial Worker.'"

The match goes out suddenly.

Second Figure: "Curses, one would think there were an S. L. P. man about."

Third Figure: "Bum—bum—bum—bum."

First Figure: "A few more nights like this and crumbles the whole structure of society. The R-revolution is accomplished."

Second Figure: "You forget, fellow-worker, that first the main props of bourgeois society, the employment offices must be removed."

Third Figure: "Hallelujah, bum—bum—bum—bum."

The match has gone out meanwhile. Another one is lighted by the first figure. Several long rows of chickens are seen perched on the roosts. They are asleep.

First Figure: "They roost too high. We cannot reach them. 'Tis not always easy to do great deeds."

Second Figure: "We solve the problem by an application of physical force."

He gets up on Figure One's shoulders. The Third Figure lights a match and begins to sing in an undertone: "Hallelujah, I'm a bum—bum—bum—bum."

His breath puts out the match. Lost in the dark, the human tower totters, then falls, tearing the roost with it. The crash is great. The chickens cackle shrilly. A dog barks very loudly. Voices rapidly approach.

First Figure, prone on the floor: "We are undone. The R-revolution is again delayed."

Second Figure attempts to articulate something. He only succeeds in producing a shivering gurgle.

Third Figure in a mumbly, misery-frighted monotone: "I'm a bum—bum—bum—bum."

The door opens. A farmer with a lantern in one hand and a double-barrelled shot gun in the other enters. Two hounds growl at his side.

The lantern reveals three figures huddled in the corner, trying to solve the problem of how each can be the man behind. They are dressed in overalls and jumpers. Their eyes are saucer wide and their mouths are open. This is not their natural expression. It is fear that has torn their mouths open and driven their eyeballs into hiding.

The farmer looks at them a moment and then asks: "Who in tarnation are ye?"

First Figure: "The Overall Brigade." The voice begins in a bravado but breaks, at the end, in a quaver.

Second Figure: "We are martyrs to a thought."

Third Figure: "I'm a bum—bum—bum—bum."

First Figure: "We are prisoners of it on to a friend."

war. We were waging the class struggle."

Second Figure: "We have failed but next time—"

Farmer, gruffly: "Hands up." He points the gun. "Now march." The trio file out, followed by the farmer and the dogs. Nearby is a log house in which the farmer does his curing. He locks the fellow workers in. As soon as the door is closed, they set up an infernal howling. "Hallelujah, I'm a bum—bum—bum—bum." Free speech. Free speech. Outrage on citizens. Down with the ballot. Bum—bum. Martyrdom. No capitalist concessions. Free speech. Free speech. Direct Action. Down with the employment sharks. Free lunch. Free speech. Free speech. I, I, I lodging-houses. Majesty of labor. Give us a hand-out. Bum—bum—bum—bum."

The astonished farmer pauses. Suddenly he turns and picks up a circular coil. No cause for alarm, it is not a snake. It is a hose. He attaches it to a faucet, throws open the smoke-house door and with great brutality plays the sputtering stream into the interior. The cries cease suddenly. The, to them, unwonted application leaves the "fellow workers" streaked, miserable and silent.

The door is slammed. The key turned. The farmer's foot-falls die away. The only living things in sight are the two hounds, who growl from time to time as they shift their position.

The Revolution had failed. The Counter Revolution was a success. Free speech had been suppressed and the martyrs lay in durance vile.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,364
In 1900	74,192
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1909.

Simple Simon went a-hunting,
For to catch a hare;
He rode an ass about the streets,
But couldn't find one there.

Simple Simon went a-fishing,
Far to catch a whale;
All the water he had got
Was in his mother's pail.

Once Simon made a great snow-ball,
And brought it in to roast;
He laid it down before the fire,
And soon the ball was lost.

Simple Simon went to look
If plums grew on a thistle;
He pricked his fingers very much,
Which made poor Simon whistle.

He went for water in a sieve
But soon it all ran through;
And now poor Simple Simon
Bids you all adieu.

—MOTHER GOOSE RHYMES.

KRETLOW'S REPORT.

Coming, as it does, at a time when
the Socialist party has struck the
smag that it inevitably had to strike,
and, as a consequence, is rupturing
into the component parts which only
fair weather could hold together, the
report to the National Executive Com-
mittee of the Socialist Labor Party by
Paul Kretlow, published elsewhere in
this issue, arrives as a timely com-
mentary.

The principle is cardinal with Social-
ism that the proletariat of each
country has to settle scores with its
own bourgeoisie. Planted upon that
principle, the S. L. P. has maintained
that the battles of the American So-
cialist Movement will have to be
fought out on American soil, and not
in the columns of the Socialist press
of Europe. As a consequence of this
sound policy, the S. L. P. left the field
of European Journalism undisputed to
the Socialist party, which rushed
thither to "do" the S. L. P. with a
vast amount of more or less mendacious,
more or less ridiculous articles,
followed up by a still larger volume of
private correspondence and whispers
to match. While the S. P. was thus
dapperly busy abroad, and sought to
lure the S. L. P. into such an unbecom-
ing clapperclaw, the Party minded
its business at home, never bit at the
bait, and "let the children enjoy them-
selves." This lasted nearly ten years.
An hour finally struck when the very
law of the S. P. policy brought pun-
ishment upon its head.

The yellow tactics pursued by the
S. P. at home, especially since the
presidential campaign of 1904, and cul-
minating with the Red Special (Yel-
low Special would be more appro-
priate a name), had so completely
blinded the party to the facts which
plainly foreboded the approaching
crash, that when the crash of 1908
did come the S. P. leadership lost
their wits altogether. The election
figures spelt "death." Finding the
party dead at home, the S. P. leaders
then took an insanely headlong step,
led by the illustrious N. E. C. mem-
ber Work from the State of Iowa
whose own S. P. vote was halved, the
S. P. called upon the International
Socialist Bureau to oust the S. L. P.
A certain incident of the Napoleonic
wars was the conduct of the French
fleet in pursuing the British fleet up
to the Sea of Marmora, where the
Britishers then turned, and sank their
pursuers. A wit of the time observed
that the French fleet had traveled far
in pursuit of a licking. For ten years
the S. P. traveled far in pursuit of a
licking from the S. L. P.—and got it
at last at the International Bureau.
No wonder Berger had little to say
on the subject and avoided it on his
return to America. Kretlow's report

—calm, cool, to the point, and marked
with that conscious ascendancy that
marks the S. L. P.—makes clear
that the wonder would have been had
Berger shown any sprightliness on the
subject in his interviews en route
back to Milwaukee, and in his
speeches there on what he saw in Eu-
rope. He had traveled far after a
licking—and got it—and, along with
him, his whole party.

TAFT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

"War!" is the dominant note in the
President's message to Congress—"War
against Nicaragua!"

Though the passage referring to Ze-
laya is comparatively short its setting
is extensive. The setting is made up of
a lengthy argument against a sugar
fraud inquiry; of scores upon scores of
lines in opposition to further tariff re-
vision; of paragraphs galore that talk
all around the Trust Question but never
into it; of extensive argumentation in
favor of paternalism to shipowners,
banks and civil service pets; of bonds
past, present and to come. In short, the
setting may be summed up in few words
—the clash at home of mammoth inter-
ests threatens intestine shock; congested
wealth is raising a large brood of needy,
whose clamor must be satisfied; popular
suspicion, whetted by popular want, is
breeding inquisitive questions; luxury,
on the one hand, penury, on the other,
incites idleness to deeds of crime. The
edge of war, like an ill-sheathed knife,
threatens to cut its master. There is but
one recourse—the time-tried recourse—
a foreign war which, by keeping all con-
tending elements in false gaze, will satisfy,
will silence all.

Such was the problem that faced Mc-
Kinley at his first election. The "Ad-
vance Agent of Prosperity" found the
"solution" in the war with Spain. The
opening of new avenues for congested
capital, the staying in of the barrel of
the Treasury in behalf of thousands of
new officials in Cuba and the Philippines,
the setting of the wheels of industry in
motion to equip armies and navies—all
that brought relief.

The "solution" tested by McKinley is
now to be tested by Taft, in all appear-
ances. Central America offers a field for
wild flights of finance, with quite a show-
er of gold upon camp followers of all
degrees. Zelaya offers the opportunity.
It seems the opportunity is to be seized.
If seized, the issue will be as in Mc-
Kinley's instance. The so-called solu-
tion will prove, in fact, only a deferring.
Upon the "relief" of the McKinley war
followed the era of wildest speculation,
bringing in its wake the worst crisis yet
experienced.

The solution of a foreign war partakes
essentially of the solution offered by
drunkenness to present troubles. The
troubles are not removed by the liquor.
Only the body is thrown into an ecstasy
that renders it oblivious, for the moment,
to the troubles that beset it, but only
to awake and find the identical troubles
only in increased magnitude. He who
resorts to drunkenness in order to escape
troubles finds himself driven with in-
creasing frequency to repeat the dose.
Moving from drunken fit to drunken fit,
the ill-advised wretch, dies of delirium
tremens.

As with individuals, so with Ruling
Classes. The Ruling Class that knows
no escape from domestic distress other
than the drunk of a foreign war, will
be driven with increasing frequency to
repeat the measure. A Ruling Class's
final delirium tremens calls for the
Caesar—unless, in our particular case,
the Socialist or Industrial forces have
reached sufficient maturity to "take and
hold," and thereby end the economic con-
ditions that beset National Ruin—or
National Reaction.

TRY AGAIN, NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION!

As a reason why Socialism is an
absurd dream, Ada C. Sweet states in
"The National Civic Federation Re-
view" of last November 15, that "any
man will fight for his home and his
property," on account of which, the
lady is of the opinion that the Socialist
program "would start such a civil war
as the world has never yet seen in all
its long history."

"For a civil war, such as the world
has never yet seen in all its long his-
tory, to break loose, because of the
natural instinct of any man to protect
his home and property, there must be
a state of things of which the follow-
ing are a few leading elements—

First, there must be a large number
of men without "home and property."
The very incentive to defend one's
home and property must act as an in-
centive to acquire the same. Men with
home and property are not going to
turn things upside down. The men
who will do the upturning must be the
homeless and propertyless.

Furthermore, the number of these
homeless and propertyless men must
be huge. A few could never start a
civil war such as the world has never
yet seen in all its long history. Such
a war presupposes the existence of a
large homeless and propertyless mass.

It presupposes the existence of a ma-
jority of such people: Indeed, it pre-
supposes a vast majority, opposed to a
small minority, whose home and prop-
erty entrenchments are so powerful as
to prevent their being quickly carried,
and the conflict from being quickly
settled.

The second element in the state of
things, needed to bring about a civil
war such as the world has never seen
in all its long history, and pivoted
upon man's need of home and property,
is measureless poverty in the midst of
measureless wealth, and vastly more
wealth producible—in other words, a
system of plunder such as the world
has never yet seen in all its long his-
tory.

To the sober mind the passages
quoted from Ada C. Sweet in "The Na-
tional Civic Federation Review," to-
gether with all that the passages
legitimately imply, prove exactly the
opposite of what the lady claims, and
is paid to claim. They prove even
more. They prove that of all utopian
chimeras none equals that which im-
agines Capitalism can abide, or Social-
ism can fall.

SPOKANE'S AMENDMENT OF KNIP-
PERDOLINGISM.

To-day's Spokane correspondence more
than confirms the correctness of the
views expressed by this office on the sub-
ject of the so-called Free-Speech Fight
in that city. The account given by our
correspondent of the craven attitude
struck by the ringleaders when arrested,
and their anxiety to disconnect them-
selves from the "organization," and,
thereby, from responsibility, uncovers an
even worse state of slumism than even
this office, well-posted though it is, ven-
tured to anticipate.

That there were schemers pulling the
strings of the rowdism masked behind
"Free Speech" in Spokane; that a part
of the scheme was to gather shekels; that
another part of the scheme was a grand
stand play to conceal the utter break-
down of the bogus I. W. W., the broken
reed upon which another broken reed,
the S. P., is leaning—all this was known
in this office. But this office also knew
that schemers can not operate without
dupes. The dupes being evidently there,
and evidently so fanatized as to allow
themselves to be martyred, the conclu-
sion was justified that, when finally
made to toe the chalk-mark, the schem-
ers would, at least for stage effect, make
some show of conviction, some show
of manhood and womanhood. This office
gave them credit for too much.

An incident, oft referred to in these
columns, of the Protestant Reformation
in Germany, was the insanity that broke
out among the Anabaptists, with the
city of Munster as their hot-bed. Luther
had said something about the Naked
Truth. The Munster mental cripples in-
terpreted the words in their own way.
They stripped to the skin, men and wo-
men, and in that guise rushed maniacally
through the streets of the city. He or
she who did not cast off all clothing was
excluded from the saintly band of the
Naked Truth, was a worshiper of Anti-
Christ, and had to be exterminated. A
leader of these lunatics was one Knip-
perdoling. They seized the city of Mun-
ster; turned it into a bedlam, and hero-
ically, to the last man and woman, held
the place against all the military forces
hurled against them until they were
crushed.

A sort of Knipperdolingism is what
broke out in Spokane. In honor of the
Spokane variety it was to be expected
that the Knipperdoling leaders would
have imitated their Knipperdoling men-
tal ancestor in not showing the white
feather—at least not too quickly. But
they did.

As amenders of Marx, the Spokane
Knipperdoling have gone further and
amended their prototype Knipperdoling
himself.

"CORPORATIONS," AND "CAPITAL-
ISTS."

As the best testimony against a
person is what he utters against him-
self, this statement made by no less a
constituent of the capitalist class than
the New York "American," in its issue
of last November 24, may be taken as
fairly representative of the situation:

"Nine-tenths of the corporations of
the United States," said this author-
ity, and it ought to know, "simply
exist as subterfuges to shield some-
body from the consequences of owner-
ship in the event of disaster."

That the corporate body is a "legal
fiction" is well known. That a cor-
poration enjoys in matters of law all
the advantages that a disembodied
spirit would have in evading bar-
baric fences, is a matter of common
observation. A corporation can do as
it pleases. If caught, a little juggling
of stock-holdings, a holding company
organized, wheels within wheels fash-
ion—and there you are. Your corpora-
tion's as bland and invulnerable as
an oyster in its shell. And it worst
comes to worst, all that can happen is
a fine upon the corporation. The in-
dividuals who compose it go scot free,

unfainable, unpunishable, ready to do
it all over again. In this way it may
well be true that nine-tenths of the
corporations of the country have no
reason for existence other than lifting
someone above the law.

It was not always so. The corpora-
tion in its origin had a legitimate,
a valid basis for being. It was a pro-
gressward combination of previously
competing concerns; it introduced har-
mony for industrial antagonism; econ-
omy for productive waste. This pur-
pose it still partakes of to-day; but
another, an extraneous purpose—the
dodging of the consequences of its
own illegalities—has grown up and
overlaid its original cause to such an
extent that even in its own camp the
charge is made that nine-tenths are
merely law evading devices.

So it is with the capitalist. Taking
his rise—albeit with crime and vio-
lence—in the necessity for systemat-
ized and economical production, he at
first filled a useful place as a captain
of industry. Correlative with this
function came the minor one of keep-
ing down the forces that would have
overthrown him. To-day, however, the
palm of captainship of industry having
passed from the capitalist—he having
himself handed it over to his skilled
managers and superintendents—he re-
tains, in the overwhelming majority of
cases, merely his function of coercion,
of repressing all society into ac-
quiescence in his plunder of it. As
with the corporations, it is perfectly
safe to say that with nine-tenths of
the capitalists their only reason for
living is not their legitimate one of
assisting, but their wholly illegitimate
one of victimizing and laming the arm
of society.

"Corporations" and "capitalists,"
both throw light on each other. Both
are ripe for the Change.

IS SOCIALISM ADVANCING?

From the Sydney "People."

We are often asked the question: Is
Socialist thought advancing? To which
one answer can only be given: Yes.

Socialism is the question of questions
discussed in every land and in every
tongue. Capitalists in their conferences
cannot ignore it; churchmen, of all de-
nominations, cannot meet without mak-
ing reference to it; publicists are con-
tinually dragging its name to the front;
while it is ever on the lips of politicians
of every shade of opinion. Any move-
ment whose principles are discussed,
whether adversely or favorably, through-
out the world,—especially a movement
such as the Socialist movement,—and
prominently brought to the fore, is un-
doubtedly on the advance.

And with Socialism it is particularly
noticeable that during the past ten
years its principles have found favor in
the minds of a great number of people
who previously were opposed to it, or if
not actually opposed to it, regarded it as
a utopian scheme of some crack-brained
fanatic. Yes, Socialist thought is grow-
ing; perhaps not so rapidly as one
would desire, but none the less surely.

The work of to-day and to-morrow is
the organizing of all Socialist thought—
through the organization of men and
women with the Socialist conviction—
into the revolutionary industrial and
political organizations of the working
class. Merely thinking Socialism will
not advance its materialization in the
slightest; action is necessary. And it
is only through combined Socialist
thought and Socialist action operating
through the machinery of political and
industrial organization that emancipation
from Capitalism can be accomplished and
the Industrial Democracy of a Socialist
State established.

Capitalist evolution proceeds apace.
In spite of attempts to brake the wheels
of economic progress by legislating in
the interest of small producers and
traders, scientific and planful production
moves forward. Politicians may monkey
with economic evolution in this or that
country for a time; but eventually
they will find themselves hit with their
own boomerang. The day for tinkering
with capitalism has gone. The time for
organization of the workers to abolish
the system—now.

Once the organization of the workers
on the principle set out in the Preamble
of the I. W. W. makes a concrete be-
ginning, it will grow at as great a speed
as did capitalist concentration. There
are stirring times ahead for the work-
ing class and upon the education and
organization of this class depends the
successful and complete emancipation
from wage-slavery.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

"PROLETARIANS" AND
"INTELLECTUALS"

In their frantic effort to save them-
selves from the wreck that their party
has suffered upon the rock of Fact and
Science, the leading spokesmen of the
Socialist party are betraying what may
be termed the psychic defect of their
movement—a superstitious reverence
for external forms.

Already from Texas S. P. men there
came a proposition commented on in
these columns several weeks ago and
looking to a change of form in the con-
struction of their party as necessary to
save it. That silly proposition might
have denoted only local superstition.
Since election the superstition has as-
sumed national character. Safety is now
looked for from a method of balloting for
National Executive Members; and it is
expected that a new era will be opened
by the prospect of "proletarians" being
elected, instead of "intellectuals." The
superstitious reverence for external form,
or appearance, in this instance is of
national dimensions.

In the first place, the Socialist party
membership has just voted, by a major-
ity of 3,371 out of a total of 8,501 votes
cast, in favor of two reactionary land
planks, and thus exposed the strong
nauseating that holds the party fettered
to bourgeois interests. It is from the loins
of this identical membership that the
"proletarian" members of the N. E. C.
are to be strained. The worshippers of
external appearance or form expect to
see the miracle performed of a lot of
officers with the "proletarian" badge do-
ing better than officers bearing the "in-
tellectual" badge, although the ones and
the others are the choice of a huge ma-
jority the worthlessness of whose timber
may be judged from their recent disas-
trous performance concerning the two land
planks.

Nor is this all. Within this manifes-
tation of the superstition regarding ap-
pearances, is another—the superstition
regarding the word "proletarian."

There is nothing sacred in the "pro-
letarian." The sacredness lies in "pro-
letarian interests." It was proletarians
who shot Ferrer; and, a thousand to one,
they conscientiously believed they were
performing a patriotic and religious act.
If the mere fact of a person being a pro-
letarian were enough to raise him to
fitness in the councils of the Socialist
Movement, then the A. F. of L. would
not be the bulwark of capitalism that it
is.

To expect from a body which, like the
S. P., is so completely dominated by
bourgeois thought that it instills race
hatreds; that it ignores the necessity
of the revolutionary Union to the ex-
tent of one wing acting as candle-
bearers for the Civic Federationized
A. F. of L. and another wing becoming
shouters for I-am-a-bum Anarchy; that
it clings to the antiquated States Right
notion of "autonomy"; that it bends
the neck to the exploitation of a privately-
owned press; and that it has just man-
ifested its true spirit by the overwhelm-
ing adoption of the bourgeois land
planks;—to expect from such a body
that the N. E. C. whom it may elect
will, if labeled "proletarian," be essen-
tially different from the "intellectuals"
who have hitherto run it—to expect that
is a monumental exhibition of an infatu-
ation for the Form that gives the mea-
sure of the S. P., and may well serve as
warning to the judicious.

The substance that can give birth to
such a series of caricatures of Socialism,
culminating with the recently and "tri-
umphantly" carried-through land planks
will not, if it could, nor could it,
if it would, give birth to an N. E. C.
of "proletarian interests." The appear-
ance may be changed; the essence will
remain. No coyote ever yet foaled a
Kentucky stallion.

Reverence for the Form is fetishism.
The fetish worshiper can not in this
Age of grace, be a revolutionist. Change
the form, the appearance, as they may,
the S. P. remains what it is—a bourgeois
concern, animated by bourgeois instincts
which manifest themselves at every turn
in a bourgeois view of things.

BOUNCED!

Fate of Mail Clerk Who Dared to
Criticize.

Seattle, December 9.—Charged with
"insubordination," "agitation," "dis-
organization," and "disrespect to su-
periors," H. M. Wells has been dis-
missed as a mailing clerk in the local
post office by an order from Washing-
ton.

The alleged "offense" was commit-
ted through the publication in the
Bundy "Recorder," the monthly pub-
lication of the post office clerks' union,
of which Wells is editor, of several
articles written by him in criticism of
the postal rules.

These articles, it is charged, "tended
to incite disrespect for postal officers"
and "discontent among employees."

The Roosevelt order, which prohibits
postal clerks from giving expression
to their political and religious opin-
ions, also was criticized by Wells.

STAMPING MACHINE

A New Device to Aid the Office Boss
Squeeze His Help.

In the so-called "business colleges"
where young men and women are
drilled into profit-yielding office ma-
chines for the employers, even so little
a detail as the tearing, folding and stick-
ing of postage stamps is gone into at
great length. There are any number of
finicky bosses who insist upon a stamp
being mathematically level, and so
many millimeters and no more, from
each edge. They think it "brings
trade" that way, so classes in stamp
fixing are now run as part of the regu-
lar curriculum in all business colleges
of any pretensions.

Even at that, stamps sometimes get
on woefully awry to the boss's irascible
eye. It is a frequent game of a large
employer, to dictate such a large batch
of mail to his insufficiently large office
staff, that it takes them nearly all the
rest of the day to transcribe it, and then
the stamping and mailing must be done
under pressure in the last few minutes
of working time. In this way the em-
ployer can squeeze out extra work by
the bushel. But when he meets some of
the results, in the shape of crooked
stamps, he goes up in the air and the
whole office knows it.

A result of this state of affairs is the
automatic stamping machine. It serves
two purposes. It puts all the boss's
stamps on straight enough to please
even him; and, what is even more valu-
able in his eyes, it enables an extra
screw to be turned on the speed he can
drive the help to. With a stamping
machine a \$3 boy or girl can stamp
more envelopes in less time than an \$8
or \$9 clerk could by hand. This is all
found money for the employer.

These machines take many forms. For
example, there is the hand machine
which affixes stamps, much as the num-
bering machine affixes numbers to the
printed page. This little machine has a
reservoir where the stamps (after having
been counted) are placed, moistened,
and delivered with each stroke of the
operator. These machines are said to
save their cost in wages every day they
are in use.

This is equally true of the larger ma-
chines which not only number the
stamps and affix them by electricity, but
which seal the envelopes and deliver
them at the rate of several hundred per
minute. Such machines are coming
more and more into use in all large
slave-driving business houses where
there are overwhelmingly large mails
to turn out, and where every possible
penny in wages must be cut out in order
to pay the lazy boss his profits and divi-
dends.

Arm and Hammer.

LABOR POWER.

It Alone Produces Value—Workings of
a Wire Mill Illustrate This.

Marx's great discovery, that the value
of a commodity depends upon the quan-
tity of socially necessary labor power
embodied in it, is beautifully illustrated
in the operations of a wire mill.

First, bars of metal four inches square
are heated and passed while hot and
plastic through rapidly revolving rolls,
reducing them to wire rods which vary
from one-quarter of an inch to an inch
or more in diameter, depending upon the
finished size of wire wanted.

These rods, which are formed into
coils as they pass through the rolls, are
dipped in acid baths to remove loose
scale and provide a lubricant for draw-
ing. Drawing consists of pulling rods
while cold through holes of gradually
decreasing diameter drilled in steel
plates. During this process the particles
of metal become elongated and strained,
making the wire harder and more brittle.
To restore it to a proper temper
it is necessary to heat or anneal it.

When a fine diameter is required there
must be repeated annealings and draw-
ings. This may be done until the bar,
which originally was four inches square,
and four feet long, becomes reduced to
a diameter of a single thousandth of an
inch and extended 1,300 miles in
length. Before so fine a size is reached
the wire will cut into the steel of the
die plate, so that the usual die plates
must be discarded and the drawing con-
tinued through holes drilled in diamonds.
The diameter of these diamond dies de-
creasing by fractional parts of a thou-
sandth of an inch. This wire affords
a striking illustration of a material made
more valuable by the application of la-
bor.

From the time the bar of metal en-
ters the furnace nothing is added to it.
All the work is done with one article,
which is passed through rolls and drawn
through die plates until it is finished.
The wire is made from an extra high



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a
loss to comprehend what you Socialists
mean by dividing the people into two
different classes.

UNCLE SAM—If you would only use
your own intelligence, even unaided by
Socialist Labor Party literature, you
would cease to be "at a loss."

B. J.—We have but one kind of peo-
ple; citizens; all equal before the law;
and our free institutions are for the
benefit of all.

U. S.—The devil you say!

B. J.—(testily)—That's just what I
say.

U. S.—Mention one of those free in-
stitutions.

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen; 1st.
The suffrage; 2nd. The right of any or-
to go into any pursuit he likes; 3rd.
Our free schools; 4th—

U. S.—That'll do. Let us take up the
first. You are a motorman; you told
me that last election you did not vote.
Did you not want to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not get
off.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I had to work.

U. S.—Why didn't you assert your
right of suffrage and vote?

B. J.—And lose my job and starve?

U. S.—(grabs B. J. by the nape of the
neck, pulls him to a near pump and
holds his head under while he pumps a
bucket full of water on B. J.'s head.
When B. J. recovers his breath U. S.
proceeds)—That much for equality be-
fore the law No. 1. Much good does the
written "equality" do you if in practice
you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J.—(tries to dry his head):

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you like
standing ten or more hours on the
front platform of a car, summer and
winter, at the starvation wages you
complain about?

B. J.—No, I don't like that.

U. S.—Why don't you go into
business of owning your own trans-
line or your own factory and have
good living and "choose your own pur-
suit," as you claim everyone here can
do?

B. J.—I haven't the capital to do that.
U. S.—(pulls B. J. again under the
pump and gives his head another soak-
ing. When B. J. has again recovered
his breath U

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

CIRCULATE IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find twenty-five cents in stamps for which please send me several copies of to-day's Daily People or the Weekly People containing the article: "Contrast, Yet Parallel." It is too good to miss. Indeed, the S. L. P. press will be heard more from now on. S. P.-ism is a thing of the past. I hope other members and Sections will follow.

Martin Stauss.
Rockville, Conn., December 8.

THEY WOULDN'T HURT THE GERMAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see in to-day's issue H. M. says the return of the Volkzeitung to Germany, while it would be a blessing to us, would be bad for the German movement.

H. M. doesn't know the bunch, or the make-up of the comrades in Germany. Were the Volkzeitung bunch back in Germany they wouldn't dare open their mouths. Stupid as they are, they yet have rudiments of sense sufficient to tell them that the German Socialists would never for an instant put up with their stupidity.

Hence if the whole Volkzeitung element—corporation, employees, and dupes—were to migrate to the lieber Vaterland, they would be no more in evidence than a German mark after it had been flung into the bottomless pit of the Call. Let 'em go.

A. D. J.
New York, December 2.

PREPARING A "FREE SPEECH" FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The I-am-a-Bum brigade and the Anarchist element of the S. P. who have brought that organization into its present chaotic state have fused here and are engaged in a campaign of vilification, slander, and blackguardism of the S. L. P. It is a very true saying that you can not make a silk purse out of a sow's ear and especially is it applicable in this case. Just a case in point. One of the I-am-a-Bums calmly assured me in their own hall and it is a fact that his auditors did not dissent, that "the only true revolutionist is the convicted thief in a capitalist jail." So you see we have that sort of thing as a result of the pernicious teaching coupled with a degenerated specimen of the working class, fostered and encouraged by the self constituted leaders of the I-am-a-Bum brigade, J. H. Walsh, and others of that type. I have heard that gent declare that the only way to get even with the Northern Pacific Railroad is to burn the ties up and bridge timbers and coal as well in Portland, Oregon. They say this not in their own hall only, but out in the street also.

It won't be long after this fusion of the Anarchists in the S. P. with the I-am-a-Bums that this precious pair of twin Anarchists of different stripes will be at loggerheads with one another to the tune of "Freedom!" and then will come the grand finale of the break-up.

So, with a greater and more confirmed conviction, growing from past and present occurrences, that the position of the S. L. P. is absolutely correct with regard to the Socialist Movement, I remain,

Alex. Ramsay.

Chicago, Ill., December 7.

OREGON "SOCIALIST" PARTY ALSO SPLIT BY FRAUD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Thomas A. Sladden, state secretary for the Socialist party in Oregon, has been temporarily suspended and will be examined on a charge of treason to the party, filed against him by C. W. Barzee, National Com. man from Oregon, who has been appointed to fill Sladden's place until the matter is settled.

Sladden has refused to abide by the order of his suspension issued by the local emergency committee, which, he declares, has no jurisdiction in the matter. He has appealed to the state executive committee.

The charge against Sladden is that he has aided an attempt to organize a local society similar to the United Workmen of the State of Washington, which is said to be a faction of the Socialist party that has separated itself from the original organization.

Sladden will not give up the books and

insists that he is still in control of the office.

Barzee, Sladden's rival, is a retired farmer.

G. A.
Portland, Ore., November 28.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am glad to see the tide has at last turned in favor of the Socialist Labor Party.

Long have we waited and valiantly stood by the principles of the S. L. P., knowing that some day, sooner or later, the working class must accept our position in the labor movement as the only correct one for their emancipation from wage slavery.

We are all cheered and happy in the great victories already won, and shall gladly carry on our work with renewed vigor to the consummation of the task set before us to educate our class well enough that they may be intelligent enough to refuse to run the industries of the land for an idle parasitic class, and to organize themselves to carry on production for society and their own class.

H. A. Brandborg.
Denver, Colo., December 1.

OF COURSE, TIS FLIM-FLAM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It strikes me that the Socialist party organization is acting most peculiarly on top of the "big gains in the vote" which the S. P. press had been announcing right after the recent elections. One sees nothing but charges and countercharges of "unfitness, corruption, disruption, etc., now in that same press; the membership is getting in one another's hair, and all are wondering what is the matter with their party, because it did not gain. Was not the S. P. privately-owned press again flim-flamming its rank and file?

S.
New York, December 2.

THE "TWO DIFFERENT TWITTERS" REACH INDIANA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday's issue of the Daily is at hand and the "TWO DIFFERENT TWITTERS THAT RUN INTO ONE TWITTER" is certainly a historical document of inestimable value to all students of social problems. That one issue of the Daily People alone is worth the price of a year's subscription to the Daily and more.

A. M. Simons' letter to William Walling published in yesterday's Daily People is sufficient indictment against the S. P. It confirms entirely the contentions of the S. L. P. as to the attitude of the S. P. towards the I. W. W. And that Mr. Simons has been caught in every pose that he condemns is not the only paradox therein contained. There is so much truth in Simons' letter! That's what makes it ring so true!

Doubtless Simons and his coterie are having serious brainstorms, if they can but realize, in their almost hopelessly befuddled state of mind, that their ONLY-SIMON-PURE-SOCIALIST-EDITOR Simons has annulled by his letter the entire S. P. charges and contentions against the S. L. P.

Possibly the keepers of his conscience and the abettors of his graft will have the National Secretary of the National Executive Committee appoint a lunacy commission who will find that Simons may have been "off" when he wrote that most remarkable and significant letter to William English Walling begging for a "helping hand."

The above conveys my joy and my greetings to the comrades of the S. L. P. over the rift of light on the horizon of the social and industrial revolution. Am too busy to write more to-day. The attitude of The People on the Spokane "I. W. W." Hand-me-a-bomb (Bum)mania is to be applauded. I am intending to send an article on the "I-am-a-bum" non-politicalism that the S. P. is upholding in Spokane.

Wade R. Parks.
Mishawaka, Ind., Dec. 9.

A COMPANION PIECE OFFERED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The light and airy measures of the Limerick being peculiarly fitting to the light and airy trash dished out by the "fake sheet in Girard," allow me to add this as a companion piece to yours of the 2nd inst.:

There was a young man in Girard,
Whose forte was to deal in canard;
Whether land shares, or mine stocks,
Or "free speech," or jail locks,
He was always on deck to blow hard.

D.
New York, December 4.

S. P. DUCKS IN THUNDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Over here in New Jersey the S. P. find the "fault" to be with their literature. Some are advocating that the Party have a committee to go over the lists of the various independent S. P. publishing concerns and shut out the stuff they don't like—a sort of Index Expurgatorius.

A young S. L. P. man, who has S. P. friends in the Bronx, tells me that in arguing the question of Unionism they held to it that they have no more use for Gompersism than the S. L. P. has, but that it is necessary that the workmen "buy" their experience with that kind of Unionism before they will take up the right kind. That is the kind of argument that S. P. men put up after doing their best to corral the workers for the A. F. of L.

Another argument they advanced, to this young man of ours, was that any way Industrial Unionism is too deep for the workers to comprehend, while as a matter of fact they can comprehend working class unity much more easily than they can the A. F. of L. split-up of the working class, with its jurisdictional fights.

The S. P. men are now acting like the pure and simple when beaten in a strike—they don't know how it happened, and instead of blaming themselves look to things outside themselves.

Jerseyman.
Jersey City, N. J., December 1.

PHILA. S. L. P. ROUTS FOE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A debate between E. J. Higgins representing the S. L. P., and J. A. Robinson for the Single Tax took place on Sunday afternoon December 5, at Morning Star Hall, in Philadelphia. A good-sized audience attended, and followed the speakers with interest.

Robinson presented the Single Tax very weakly and Higgins had to present that side before he could reply to it, as Robinson had not even attempted to do so. In closing his first speech Higgins gave his opponent these two questions to answer: "How will the propertyless workingman get the tools with which to work on free land?" "How will the Single Tax increase production?" Robinson had claimed it would.

Robinson, in his second speech, did everything but answer these two questions. He told the audience that the Single Tax was gaining ground everywhere but here, how it was opposed by the British House of Peers and the American Socialist Labor Party, but in spite of this unholy alliance it was succeeding and was proving to be the one thing able to dam the tide of Socialism. In closing he touched upon the questions thus: "All that the workers will have to do will be to show their ability to use tools and they will get them. The Single Tax will force idle land into use and thus increase production."

Higgins showed that land was idle now because it was not profitable to use it and no sane man would hold land idle if it were possible to exploit it by increased production. Higgins pointed out that enough was being produced for all now, but the labor problem existed because four-fifths of that total production was being withheld from the producers by a class who owned both the land and the tools to work with on land. The Single Tax would amount to this: The landowners would tax themselves off the land and then present the workers with the machinery, "on credit," provided they showed the ability to work.

The unprincipled conduct of Robinson at the end of the debate and his attack on the chairman because he was not allowed opening and closing argument and at least fifteen minutes more than his opponent will be a lesson to the S. L. P. here in dealing with these people in future.

In the evening several of us attended the second lecture of Phil Menasian, under the auspices of the Socialist party, and made things lively. Menasian's subject was "Social Evolution." His lecture was good as long as he confined himself to "Morgan's Ancient Society," but when he left that he was lost. He quoted "Ancient Lowly" to prove that Christianity was the beginning of the Labor Movement and its founder a Socialist. Then he stated that "another Jew" 1,800 years later had placed the Movement, which up to then had been of an emotional nature, on a scientific basis. The latter part of his lecture was an awful mass of contradictions.

In answering questions Menasian got himself and his comrades into an uneasy position. He said that the democratization of institutions in France was brought about by sudden and violent revolution, but in England the process was peaceful and gradual. As to the need of an industrial union to back up the ballot, Mr. Menasian said that as the working class were predominant in the army and navy, they could be relied upon to overthrow the ruling class. More questions brought more uneasiness, and then when we asked why the S. P. would not debate with the S. L. P., they quickly

ly adjourned. The only solace which was left these S. P.-ites was to howl "scab," "disrupter," etc., when we distributed the Weekly People.

R. McL.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 6.

PIERSON SENDING IN THE SUBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the week's work just ended in San Antonio, Tex., I can report that with the co-operation of local comrades we succeeded in landing two subs for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, three for Der Arbeiter and twenty-one for the Weekly People.

Our outdoor meeting held on the Alamo Plaza last Wednesday night, was an all around success. Besides selling twenty-two pamphlets we secured three applications for membership in the S. L. P. Another meeting was held in the same place last night, Saturday, but a storm came up and spoiled our chances of doing effective work. We managed, however, before closing the meeting, to dispose of a few pamphlets.

The Mexican political refugees and other victims of tyrant Diaz are publishing a weekly paper called El Progreso in San Antonio. It has a circulation of two thousand and they are doing good propaganda work with the paper amongst the Mexican workers in San Antonio, El Paso and other towns along the Mexican border, and in Mexico. In an interview I had with the Editor and others concerned with El Progreso, they stated that they had every reason to believe that I. M. Rangel and Tomas Sarabia who are incarcerated in the San Antonio jail charged by the U. S. and Mexican Governments with "Sedition," will be liberated when they are called for trial next month.

Our San Antonio Jewish comrades, in conjunction with members of the Arbeiter Ring, are holding a series of discussion meetings in Arbeiter Hall and they are meeting with success.

The death of Comrades Leitner and Kendall has been a hard blow to Section San Antonio and has handicapped it in carrying on propaganda. There is a fairly good S. L. P. sentiment here and I am convinced that with such excellent workers as Strach, Spahr, Warsaw and others they will in time build up a Section of the S. L. P. worthy of a city its size.

Again now in Yoakum, where I will remain two days, then proceed to Houston where every effort will be made to put new life into the Section, and to secure a good bunch of subs for the old Weekly People.

Chas. Pierson.
Yoakum, Tex., December 5.

PRESENT SYSTEM MAKES PAUPERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The present economic system is responsible for the existence of paupers. It manufactures them. The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few accelerates the production of paupers. It has been well said by John Stuart Mill that goods in modern society are proportioned in inverse ratio to the arduousness of the laborer. It is clear that all those who lie idly by and do not perform any important functions in society, get the luxuries of life, while those who work from early morning till late at night, receive a mere pittance, only enough to subsist on from one working day to another.

To-day the manufacture of paupers takes place almost entirely in towns, and the process of manufacture is obscured by the complexities of urban life, whereas seventy years ago it was mostly in the villages that paupers were manufactured, and any casual observer may see the actual change from the independent laborer of three or four decades past to the cowering pauper of to-day.

In order to abolish these existing evils we must abolish the private ownership of the means of production, distribution and transportation, and in its place set up collective government, where each and every one shall, with the use of machinery, be given a chance to work a few hours in the day and receive the full value of his toil.

To accomplish this feat the working class must organize on the economic and the political field, such as the Socialist Labor Party advocates and work for the emancipation of themselves and humanity at large.

David Biell.
Pasadena, Calif., November 20.

DON'T BUY SALI-CO
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Rheumatism
until you have tried a Free Trial Sample. Address
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Druggist.
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BEBEL'S "WOMAN"

(Abridged Translation from the Berlin Vorwaerts, November 26th, by Joseph Scheuerer.)

"A book which has, as hardly any other, made friends, adherents and fighters for the Social Democracy and the Socialist women's movement is August Bebel's 'Woman Under Socialism.'"

"In thirty years the book has reached a circulation as few others. Readers without number have caught through it the first glimpse into the world of Socialist thought and received the impetus for further investigation into Socialist teachings."

Comrade Bebel gives in this article the history of the work:

"At the beginning of this year three decades had passed since the first edition of this book appeared. As I already stated in the foreword to the ninth edition, the book appeared under exceptional conditions. A few months before, the anti-Socialist laws went into force, and suppressed all Socialist literature. If any one dared, in spite of the law to disseminate forbidden publications, or venture to publish such and get caught, imprisonment up to six months was his reward. But both were 'risked.'"

"The first edition appeared at Leipzig, but under a false flag. Zurich-Hottingen was given as the place of publication, and the 'People's Book Dealer' as publisher, where also the 'Social Democrat,' which was forbidden in Germany, was published."

"The second edition had its difficulties; I could only publish it in 1883 because personal difficulties did not allow me to do it earlier. The second edition appeared at the publication magazine (J. Schabelitz) Zurich. From thence to the year 1890 six editions of 2,500 each followed. The obstacles in the way of handling and distributing the book were overcome. Time, from time to time consignments fell into the hands of the Police, and stray copies were confiscated at 'domestic visits.' But these books were not lost, they came, though free of charge, into other hands and were read by the Police Officials, their relatives and friends; perhaps were read with greater avidity than by my own party comrades."

"When finally in 1890, the anti-Socialist laws became obsolete I thoroughly revised and enlarged the work, and the ninth edition appeared in the year 1891, many others since."

"Until now, the book has been published in fourteen different languages, in some countries in new editions, for instance in Italy and the United States. By the translation into Serbian it will from now on appear in fifteen languages. 'This shows that the book has made its path, and I dare say, without vanity, it has done pioneer work. Its enemies against their own will, have done as much for its circulation as anybody.'"

"But it has also otherwise gained recognition! Professor August Forel in his work, 'The Sex Question,' published by M. Mueller, and Sohn, Munich, 4th and 5th edition, pages 578 and 589, says: 'It is an important and wonderful book,' which, with the reservation he makes, he declares 'must be regarded as a significant and excellent piece of work that, in the main one can endorse unreservedly.'"

"This opinion refers to the second edition, in the year 1883. Professor Forel, it seems, is not acquainted with the later and improved editions. For this reason I must abstain from answering his criticism of the 1883 edition."

"G. S. Howard, an English author, in his work: 'A History of Matrimonial Institutions,' pp. 234 and 235, London, 1904, says: 'August Bebel in his excellent book, 'Woman Under Socialism,' makes a strong indictment of present-day marriage relations.' Giving a short resume of the contents he closes saying: 'What ever one may think about the cure proposed by Socialist authors, however questionable it may appear that our only hope remains in the establishment of the Socialist Republic, one thing is certain, the Socialists have done valuable service to society by earnestly studying the facts and fearlessly presenting them. Unsurprisingly they have laid bare the diseases from which the family suffers in present society. They have clearly proven that the problem of marriage and family can only be solved in connection with our present economic system. They have shown that only through the full liberation of woman and absolute equality of both sexes in married life, progress is possible. Through all this they have brought about that, even to-day, the general public has formed a far higher ideal of the marriage relations.'"

"The woman-movement—bourgeois as well as proletarian—in the thirty years since my book first appeared has gained much in all civilized countries on the globe. There hardly exists a second movement which in such short time has accomplished such favorable results. The recognition of the political and civil equality of woman; the admission of them to the colleges and professions, formerly closed to them, has made great progress."

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. F. PHILA., PA.—No Judges. Army or Navy officers, etc., have their salaries taxed for a fund to provide for their eventual pensions. When the Letter Carriers at their convention endorse the bills before Congress whereby a percentage of their salaries is to be withheld from them, and put into a fund to provide for an eventual pension for them, these carriers exhibit the lack of personal dignity that ever afflicts the class-unconscious proletarian.

S. C. L. TACOMA, WASH.—The position of the Socialist Labor Party was a difficult one, indeed. Sufficiently tremendous was the job to hold lighted the torch of Socialism against the heavy gusts of bogus Socialism which were rendered all the puffier by the capitalist bellows behind them. There was still worse. Embezzlement of Party funds, destruction of Party property, forgery of Party documents, and falsification of Party minutes, in short, every imaginable act of moral turpitude was incited by the Socialist party leadership within the S. L. P. The unclean weaklings who lent themselves to such misdeeds felt that, no matter how vile their conduct, it and they would be glorified by the S. P. and be rewarded. Thus the S. P. was a source of perpetual demoralization upon the demoralizable within the S. L. P., consequently, a peculiar source of danger. That danger was not the least of the things the S. L. P. had to contend with. Your cheers are appreciated.

F. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You have been treated with extreme fairness. Your letter charging The People with "unnecessary hostility toward the Roman Catholic Church" was published in full, followed by an editorial footnote proving that you were in error with regard to the only specification that you made. Your reply does not claim that your letter was mutilated, and it does not claim that the fact adduced in the editorial footnote is false. Your reply is merely argumentative. Readers of The People can think for themselves. They had your charge with its alleged specification; they had the editorial denial of the specification. Readers of The People can tell who was wrong and who was right upon the facts, without any further chewing of the rag.

G. O. F. PHOENIX, ARIZ.—In point of fact the S. L. P.'s course is clear. The Party looks for neither notoriety, nor jobs, nor yet pelf. That fact grasped, the S. L. P.'s policy is clear. It is doing to perfection its work of education and sweeping away mental cobwebs.

S. S. CHICAGO, ILL.—Numerous articles in these columns should have made clear what this office thinks of the "free speech demand in Spokane." The "fight" is a pure bunco game of people whose I-am-a-bumness is at the end of its tether. The so-called Free Speech Fight can only tend to disgrace the civilized principle of free speech.

"STUDENT," GLASGOW, SCOTLAND—"Collectivism," "Communism" and "Socialism," looked at from the side ownership, mean all the same thing. They mean common ownership as distinguished from private ownership of the means of production.

Even parties like the Catholic Centrum and Christian Social Protestants, which formerly, from their point of view, were antagonistic to the modern woman movement, have found it necessary to change their attitude of opposition to a sympathetic one, for the simple reason that otherwise their influence over the woman-circles to which they were admitted would be totally lost.

"But if one asks, How is this phenomenon to be explained? The answer is: 'The great social and economic revolution in all our relations has brought this about. Has a man, as, for instance, a former propertyless Prussian Minister of Education to bring up seven daughters into acceptable life positions, then the hard facts drum logic and insight into him. And, like him, fare many in our so-called "higher social circles," even if it be not just seven daughters which must gain an "adequate" living.'"

"It is self understood that the agitation of the leading women has contributed its ample share to this development. But their successes were only possible because our social and industrial develop-

Communism and Socialism differ in their concept with regard to the form of society, and also with regard to certain duties of society. Communism contemplates small organizations, as its name implies; Socialism, as its name implies, contemplated larger national organizations. Communism has for its motto, generally "To all according to their needs." Socialism has for its motto, generally, "To each according to his deeds."

Collectivism does not contemplate

Of course these terms shade into one another. A hard and fast line of distinction is not always drawable.—Next question next week.

J. A. BALTIMORE, MD.—The composers of this establishment, in indignation mass meeting assembled, adopted the following:

"Whereas J. A. writes on both sides of the sheet, instead of on only one, as he should; therefore be it

"Resolved, That J. A. be consigned to Hades, along with the rest of contributors who indulge in similar practices."

Adopted unanimously with three rousing cheers.

D. B. M. GRANITE, OKLA.—The so-called 2d and 3d volumes of "Capital" were put together by Engels out of notes and memoranda left by Marx. It was a work of pious love performed by Engels in memory of his friend Marx. There is nothing of value in these additional volumes that the volumes written by Marx himself does not amply cover. At the time the additional volumes came out we thought it necessary to read them. When we got through we regretted the time wasted. Next question next week.

H. K. NEW YORK—Equity? In the measure that Mr. Siff talks of equities he knocks himself over the head. Equities never can be the handle for revenge. What Mr. Siff was after, when he started his suit against the S. L. P., five years ago, was revenge—revenge for the Party's officers having balked the scheme he, Julian Pierce and Louis Cohen hatched to kill the Daily People, consolidate its plant with the wild-cat printing outfit that Mr. Siff then ran, and turn the "consolidated" affair into a sort of Kerr & Co. privately owned publishing concern, with themselves as the Kerrs & Co. Whatever equity Mr. Siff may have had his conduct has forfeited. The forfeiture, together with the additional expenses he has undergone, Mr. Siff owes to himself alone for having allowed himself to be played upon by an unprincipled man.

E. J. B. G. MALDEN, MASS.—We should say the poet is born, not made.—Next question next week.

J. M. K. PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Co-operative stores, in this country, have a tendency to retard the Co-operative Commonwealth. Our population is still too fluent for the honest conduct of such establishments. They promote corruption, and, thereby, general suspicion and discouragement.

E. B. COLUMBUS, O.; E. J. H. PHILADELPHIA, PA.; E. F. R. NEW HAVEN, CONN.; G. J. S. ST. PAUL, MINN.; C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; H. B. S. HAMILTON, ONT.; M. C. K. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matter received.

ment worked into their hands, just the same as it helped the Social Democracy. Even the tongues of angels have only success when the basic ground for the thing they preach is present. And, no doubt, that basic ground becomes more and more, favorable and assures further successes. We already live in the midst of the Social revolution, but most people don't notice it. The foolish virgins are not all dead yet."

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, at City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
5 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
The members of the National Executive
Committee are hereby notified that
the next regular semi-annual session
will convene at National Headquarters in
New York City, on SUNDAY morning,
January 2nd, 1910, at 10 o'clock sharp.

State Executive Committees are here-
by notified to send a copy of the creden-
tials and pledges of their respective N.
E. C. members to this office before Janu-
ary 1st, 1910.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
New York, November 29, 1909.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of above committee
was held at National headquarters on
Wednesday evening December 8th, with
Hall in the chair. Members present:
Hall, Deutsch, Hall, Lafferty, Lefkowitz,
Mitselberg, Rosenberg, Schraft, Schwartz
and Weiss. Absent: Butterworth, Kiba,
Lechner and Hammer.

Minutes of last session read and adopt-
ed. Financial Report: Income \$39.83;
Expenses, \$139.08.

Correspondence:—From Paul Kretlow,
Berlin, Germany, reporting on his mis-
sion to the International Socialist Bu-
reau sessions held in Brussels, Belgium,
November 7-9. Moved by Deutsch,
seconded by Hall: "That report be re-
ceived and ordered published in the
official organs." Carried. (The report
appears elsewhere in this issue.) From
Massachusetts S. E. C. sending pledge
of nominees for N. E. C. member and
charter application for a Section in At-
tleboro signed by 8 charter members:
Moved by Hall, seconded by Schwartz:
"That application be received and charter
granted." Carried. From Texas S. E.
C. reporting on Plerson's agitation in
that State and sending charter appli-
cation for a Section at El Paso signed
by 9 charter members: Moved by Lef-
kowitz, seconded by Deutsch: "That
application be received and charter
granted." Carried. From Indiana S.
E. C., Missouri S. E. C., California S.
E. C., and Lettish Socialist Labor Fed-
eration, ordering due stamps and report-
ing activity: Michigan S. E. C., N. E. C.
nominee's pledge: Section's Colorado
Springs, Colo., Portland, Ore., and Mil-
waukee, Wis., reporting activity: Chas.
Fisher, El Paso, Tex., regarding ac-
tivity in Texas; A. S. Carm, Chicago,
Ill., Chas. Rogers, Uncas, Okla., Party
fighters; J. A. Steen, Aberdeen, Wash.,
application; referred to Washington S.
E. C.; William Hewitt, Johnston, Pa.,
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., Party mat-
ters.

Adjourned 10 p. m.
Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Sunday, Decem-
ber 12th, at Jersey City. Present:
Landgraf, McGarry, Solwewick, Gerold
and Hoesack, Landgraf chairman.
Secretary reported having sent out
voting blanks for N. E. C. members;
Campbell and Katz the nominees. On
motion it was decided to extend the date
of closing this vote to December 24th;
Secretary instructed to issue credentials
to candidate elected.

Section Passaic County reported the
organization of a German branch. The
English branch will hold their usual
winter course of lectures. Comrade
Berdan, who a few years ago did re-
markable work as People agent is ex-
pected to take up the work again.

Branch Elizabeth reported election of
officers and method of campaign adopted
to increase circulation of the Party press.

No report from Essex County.

Hudson County: Branch 2 Section
South Hudson reported that six members
had paid recent N. E. C. assessment.
Voted on N. E. C. member. Branch 1 re-
ported progress. No report from Ho-
boken.

From all quarters come reports of
S. P. demoralization, accompanied by
amusing tales of the S. P. leaders' hunt
for a scapegoat on whom to shift the
blame. The S. P. leaders are trying to
jolly the rank and file along, but the
rank and file are not so easily jolled
these days. From election to election
the S. P. has been forestalling the dis-
appearance of the S. L. P., boasting of how
themselves would "grow" once the S. L.
P. was "out of the way"; but the S. L.
P. is still there, and it will be at the
S. P. funeral as it was at the funeral of
populism, the parent of the S. P.

Financial secretary reported income
\$22.50; Expenses, \$7.00.

Sections are urged to send in semi-an-

nual financial reports at once so that N.
E. C. member may make comprehensive
report at N. E. C. meeting.

Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE, NOTICE.

Sections are reminded that General
vote on N. E. C. Member for New York
State, closes WEDNESDAY, December
22nd, and all votes, to be counted, should
be in the hands of the undersigned, or,
if returned by mail, bear postmark as
of that date; also, that vote on Language
Federations closes SATURDAY, Decem-
ber 18th, to be sent direct to National
Secretary.

Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary, N. Y. S. E. C.

OPERATING FUND.

Our old friends, the Socialist Lieber-
tals of Milwaukee, Wis., send three
dollars as a donation to the Daily and
Weekly People. Comrade Tebbetts,
working on a farm and not overburdened
with money, doesn't, however, forget
the Cause he loves. From Spokane,
Wash., where I'm a Bumblers run riot,
comes a handsome contribution to the
press that turns the flashlight upon the
frauds and frauds. Comrade Leach
sends "best wishes for a successful
wind-up financially to the year," but he
doesn't stop there, he sends a dollar
along to aid in the successful financial
wind-up.

Receipts to the Operating Fund the
past four days:

B. Kyler, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
F. Craig, San Jose, Cal.	1.00
W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal.	.50
C. M. Nilson, Vallejo, Cal.	.50
W. T. Leach, Montreal, Can.	1.00
Alex Ramsey, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
F. D. Tebbetts, Rollins'd, N.H.	1.00
Sympathizer, New York	1.00
Solon Bruck, New York	.50
Max Stern, New York	2.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	1.00
E. W. Collins, Spokane, Wash.	14.00
Harry Austin, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Anton Johnson, Spokane, Wash.	3.00
J. M. Carnahan, Bellingham, Wash.	.50
Soc. Liedertafel, Milwaukee,	
Wis.	3.00
L. Mueller, Potholes, Cal.	.50
E. J. Morin, Emmaville, Can.	.25
R. Hood, Mulberry, Kans.	.50
J. T. Walsh, Skykomish, Wash.	5.00
E. W. Collins, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Total	47.25
Previously acknowledged	5,643.92
Grand total	\$5,691.17

ATTENTION, HARTFORD, CONN.

On SUNDAY afternoon, December 19,
at 3 o'clock sharp, there will be another
discussion meeting at headquarters. The
subject for discussion will be "Historical
Incidents," and S. Kossick of East Hart-
ford, will open the argument. Members
and sympathizers are cordially invited
but are requested to be on time.

—Organizer.

SECTION MILWAUKEE MEETING.

Section Milwaukee will hold a regu-
lar business meeting on Friday even-
ing, Dec. 17th, at Catel's Hall, 200
Fourth street, Milwaukee. Order of
business of special importance is elec-
tion of officers and preparations for
the Spring campaign. All members
should attend.

Alb. Schnabel,
Organizer.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the
Australian Socialist League and
Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the
purpose of spreading Socialist Prin-
ciples and organizing Socialist
Thought. Its mission is to educate
and prepare the working class for
the approaching day of their eman-
cipation from wage slavery; to
point the way to class-conscious or-
ganization for economic and polit-
ical action that the days of cap-
italist bondage might be quickened
into the dead things of the past.

**Every Wage Worker Should
Read It.**

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Written by Workingmen
The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOM-
PROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER
circulating in Australasia.
TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
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SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers
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ARY SOCIALISM.

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asia), \$2 per year; \$1 for 6 months.

Send Subscriptions to
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28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE ACTIVE ONES

Keep Busy Spreading the Party's
Propaganda.

Renewing his subscription for a year
comrade Dowler says, "A Merry Xmas
and a Happy New Year to the S. L. P.
and its peerless press; with the S. P.
on the run and organized scabbiness in
the toils."

Comrade Hitchcock, a good sub-
scriber, sent four, and says, "more
next week." He had his campaign
planned out.

Comrade Shankman is building up a
list of readers in Memphis; he sends
four, and promises more in the near
future.

Mrs. Rosa Eisenberg, Cincinnati,
has a good list of readers for the Sue
books. In addition she sends in subs.
five this week.

From Philadelphia comes a sub, with
the information that a brother in
Kansas had advised the subscriber to
read the paper. What are YOU doing
to increase the circulation of the Party
press?

It will be noticed, that on the fol-
lowing list of those sending two or
more subs, New York, Chicago, Indian-
apolis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Jersey
City, Newark and other big cities are
missing. None of their lists are so
big that we can't crowd on a few more
subs.

C. A. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.	2
W. J. Berns, Frisco, Cal.	2
A. Ralph, Frisco, Cal.	2
Mrs. H. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal.	2
C. M. Nilson, Vallejo, Cal.	2
Section Denver, Col.	4
Section El Paso, Col.	2
J. U. Billings, Grand Jct., Col.	4
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	4
W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Ct.	3
J. M. Francis, Duquoin, Ill.	3
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	2
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	3
J. Meaney, Mottville, N. Y.	2
H. Eisenbach, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
F. H. Jess, Syracuse, N. Y.	2
Mrs. Rosa Eisenberg, Conn.	6
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
C. Pierson, San Antonio, Tex.	21
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	4
J. Shankman, Memphis, Tenn.	4
J. Neave, Montreal, Can.	2
W. Griffith, Vancouver, Can.	2
Edinburgh Socialist	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
C. Baetz, Detroit, Mich.	2
F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich.	4
O. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn.	2
J. Scheidter, St. Louis, Mo.	3

Prepaid Cards sold: E. A. O'Brien,
Eureka, Cal., \$3.00; Section Denver,
Colo., \$11.60; St. Paul, Minn., \$4.90.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We hope that none of our friends
who intend to make Xmas presents will
overlook the value of Labor News
books as desirable gifts. We have just
got in a new lot of "Woman Under
Socialism." This new lot is quite an
improvement over the first edition;
better in the quality of paper; better
execution of the cover design, and bet-
ter in the binding. This book is a
splendid value at one dollar.

Then there are the Sue books: what
better present than a set, if you can
afford to give a present costing that
much? Should you not be able to give
a set any single volume makes a pres-
ent that will be appreciated.

Get your Xmas book orders in at
once.

DAILY PEOPLE XMAS BOX.

Section Holyoke, Mass., sends a con-
tribution to the Daily People Xmas
Box, and greeting "to all the faithful
workers who help make the paper a
source of inspiration to all who read
and support it."

Previously acknowledged	11.00
C. Benson, Duluth, Minn.	1.00
Section Holyoke, Mass.	3.00
D. Rudnick, Elmhurst, Ill.	.50
Total	\$15.50

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS!

A Grand Entertainment and Dance
will be given by Section St. Louis,
Socialist Labor Party, on New Year's
Eve, Friday, Dec. 31, at the Head-
quarters, 1717 S. Broadway, St. Louis.
The entertainment will open with a
one act Drama in German, "Sein Ju-
belem." After the play there will
be dancing. Admission 15 cents.
Friends and sympathizers are cor-
dially invited.

The Committee.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

I. W. W. NOTES.

By H. Richter, General Secretary-
Treasurer, Hamtramck, Mich.

During the last two weeks Madame
"La Grippe" monopolized nearly all at-
tention at Headquarters. It required the
persuasive force of Dr. Medica to con-
vince the lady that her departure was
very desirable. Success seems in sight
at this time. Seemingly neglect finds its
explanation in the foregoing.

The tree of Industrial Unionism is
not governed by the seasons of nature, it
follows its own inherent laws of devel-
opment; it sprouts in winter's frost and
summer's heat alike. Just to mention a
few of the indications of the renewed
growth after last year's setback:

From Chas. Hawkins, New Bedford,
Mass.:

"Send all necessary material and in-
formation to organize a Local. * * *
The disruptive tactics of the last so-
called Convention may turn out a bless-
ing in disguise."

From Herman Olson, lumber worker,
Orient, Wash.:

"Enclosed find \$5. Send \$2 worth of
G. E. B. leaflets. * * * If acceptable
would like to become member-at-large."

From E. M. Scanavino, Tuolumne,
Cal.:

"I notice with pleasure in the col-
umns of the D. P. that revolutionary
I. W. W. is not dead. * * * As soon
as I land a job which I expect, I will
join as member-at-large. * * * For
enclosed amount forward leaflets."

From F. G. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Forward material and information to
organize Local of I. W. W."

From S. L. Ford, Port Norfolk, Va.:

"Send immediately material for form-
ing I. W. W. Local."

Ladies' Tailors, Br. No. 1, of C. W.
I. U. No. 2, Detroit, Mich., is being test-
ed by the bosses as the slack season sets
in. The pay for overtime was with-
drawn; the men answered: "No more
overtime." One of the bosses laid off
two men, although he still had plenty of
work; the rest of the men recognizing
their identity of interest, quit so as to
stop this overbearing action of this
little skinner. The outlook for success
is good. The membership recognizes
that a sound revolutionary union is their
only hope.

A Metal and Machinery Local is
forming in the same city. It will be the
beginning of organizing several indus-
tries, with thousands of wage workers.

While this gratifying progress is being
made, there are still thousands of indus-
trialists in sentiment outside of the or-
ganization.

Why do you hesitate, Fellow Work-
ers?

What stands in the way of your affil-
iation with the industrial organization of
your Class?

Do you expect non-industrialists to
build up the organization to your no-

CHANGE IN WEST SIDE LECTURES.

The lectures in the West Side Lecture
Course will hereafter be held on SUN-
DAY EVENINGS, 8 o'clock, at the
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on Sunday afternoons. Members and
friends are requested to note this change
and notify those with whom they come in
contact.

The next lecture will therefore be held
this SUNDAY evening, 8 o'clock.

All districts in Manhattan should ad-
vertise these lectures and help to make
them a success.

Following is the complete program
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Katz, "Industrial Unionism in Action."

SUNDAY, December 26th—Dr. Anna
Mercy, "Man's Attitude Towards Woman."

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Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist
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public reading room at 317 East Sev-
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S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General
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and Hungarian educational meetings
every Wednesday and Sunday. Open
every night.

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Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian
Socialist Labor Federation, 268 Stark
street, Room 32.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P.,
meets first and third Sunday of the
month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1306
Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P.,
meets every first Saturday in the
month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815
Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every
second Wednesday in the month at
8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer
street, room 8. Regular meetings, sec-
ond and fourth Tuesdays of each
month.

New Jersey State Executive Com-
mittee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Sec-
retary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City;
Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102
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every first and third Friday, 8 p. m.,
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invited.

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van Building, 712 First avenue, Room
207. P. O. Box 1354. Propaganda
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cabe Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

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holds a business meeting every second
and fourth Sunday in the month at
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